

**Los Angeles
Mining Review
1903**

Volumes 13-14

A Scrapbook of Articles
Primarily Pertaining to
Southern California
Mining Activity

Assembled by
Alan Hensher

Los Angeles Mining Review
1903

"Mining Notes," Jan 3, 1903, p 9:

Lancaster Gazette: The Merrigold Milling & Mining Co., whose prop. is on middle buttes, 10 mi. s.w. of Mojave, is down 92 ft in shaft and on a 90-ft drift struck a body of quartz ore.

p 18: "Put in a Second Battery." The Cecil D. Mining Co. has just put in a second battery of five stamps at Ballarat. The co. now has 10 stamps at work and will put in a cyanide plant.

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"San Diego," Jan 10, 1903, p 8: Julian Miner: Work of building the smelter at Banner progressing as fast as possible. Lumber and wood for-furnaces being brought in.

p 8: "Kern." Putte Lode realized \$6,000 in December, coming from 89 tons of ore averaging \$68 a ton.

p 14: "An Opinion Worth Having." M.D. Gilbert, noted mining engineer, said Vanderbilt, Manvel, and New York Mountains "must soon become an important mining center." Had just returned from inspection trip.

p 18: "U.S. Gold Mining and Milling Company." W.T. Garrison, foreman of props. at Camp Clear Creek, Kern County, reported that his force had just completed 50 ft of tunnels and had gone through 19 ft of talc and quartz with values but can't determine amount. Sending samples to co. -

p 20: "Smelter Site Secured." A site for smelter has been chosen just outside Packersfield city limits. The Pacific Smelting Co. made agreement with railroads to get 20% off freight rates.

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"Cyanide Clean-Up." Jan 17, 1903, (p 5): Cyanide plant installed by Calkins Co. at Ballarat has realized over \$700 in cleanup of tailings. its first cleanup.

A second cleanup, in February, will yield-greater returns.

p 9: "San Bernardino County." Needles Eye: Rich ore struck at 80 ft in Orange Blossom Mine.

Times-Index: Opals equal in value to Australian stones have been found north of Earstow. Stones are fire opals, of a grade superior to Mexican-gem.

p 9: "San Diego." Julian Miner: Strike of rich ore reported in 76 Mine.

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"San Bernardino County." Jan 24, 1903, p 8: Gold Bronze Mining Co. has resumed work at Vanderbilt.

Times-Index: Mines around Oro Grande received outside capital; all the old mines are being worked and producing considerable ore, much of it milled at Earstow.

1/3/ 03

HISTORIC MINES.

The Nevada Keystone in the Southern Part of Nevada.

There is no more interesting reading than the historical accounts,—authenticated accounts, not legendary ones—of some of our big paying mines; how they were discovered and the many incidents connected with them during the period between their discovery and the day when they were classed among the dividend-payers. Among historical accounts in the possession of this paper is one of the celebrated Tajo mine, or as it is known in Mexico, "Las Minas del Tajo," owned chiefly by Mr. John Bradbury, of Los Angeles, and which date back to the year 1655. The ones more particularly referred to in this article are the mines of the Nevada Keystone company, in the Sandy district, Lincoln county, in the southern part of Nevada; a most interesting history, from which the following extracts are made:

Fourteen years ago Jones Taylor, an old prospector, now dead, but then well known throughout San Bernardino county, California, was told the old legend handed down from the Indians through the Franciscan fathers, of a wonderful gold mine in the desert of Southern Nevada and he started in search of it. On March 25th, 1888, after following an old Indian trail a few miles above Goode Springs, Lincoln county, Nevada, Taylor discovered the apex of a strong vein, from which he obtained gold assays of great richness. In all his varied experience he had never seen gold so yellow nor so fine, and he was convinced he had found the object of his search,—the long lost mine of legendary fame.

He called it the "Keystone," which name now seems almost prophetic, since the apex of the lode has proven to be the key which opens up all the adjoining mining ground occupied by the Keystone and Barefoot groups, aggregating twelve mining claims, now operated by the Nevada Keystone Mining Company of Los Angeles, California.

Taylor soon sold out to others, who put up a mill and in a crude manner of mining extracted \$380,000 in gold bullion from one ore chute which they worked to a depth of 700 feet. They were so thoroughly satisfied with the production that they left nearly as much gold in the tailings as they concentrated into bullion.

They then undertook the opening up and development of the New York mines near Manvel, California, the building of a railroad (the Nevada Southern), the establishment of a bank (the Needles National), and the building of the Needles Reduction Works, drawing on the Keystone mine for the necessary funds for all these various enterprises. Then came the panic of 1893 and with it the loss of the ore vein in the Keystone, and the misfortunes fell like an avalanche upon the unfortunate parties who had undertaken so much. It was impossible to obtain money for prospecting to rediscover the lost ore vein, and the mine went with the rest into the hands of the receivers.

For seven years the mine lay idle and the general impression was that its ore bodies were exhausted.

Some two years ago Mr. Carl F. Schader, who is now general manager of the Nevada Keystone mines, visited Sandy district, and made an examination of them. He is a good mining man. His examination was a very thorough one and he was so well satisfied with the result of it that he secured a lease and option on the mines from Mr. James A. Anderson, Jr., trustee for the owners. It did not take him very long to interest Los Angeles capitalists in the property; they organized a company last May and since then, while carrying on fuller development, have taken out \$60,000 in gold bullion.

The Nevada Keystone Mining Company is now making arrangements for the enlargement of its plant, and for the purpose of sinking a new working incline from tunnel No. 3 to a depth of 1000 feet, installing a new hoisting plant, erecting new ore bins, improving and enlarging the mill and the cyanide plant, and for development work upon its Barefoot group of gold mines, it is offering, as is announced on another page in this number, 5,000 shares of its treasury stock for sale at \$5 a share, which is one-half of the par value of the stock.

This southwest region is full of gold ore, which these old histories are bringing in to clearer evidence.

JAN 10 1910

Los Angeles Mining Review

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The Santa Ana Tin Mining Company

GAIL BORDEN, President
J. A. COMER, Genl. Manager

WILL MAKE TIN FAMOUS IN AMERICA

Over \$20,000,000 worth of tin imported every year, about one-half of which is profit. The Santa Ana Tin Mines are destined to be as great as the Tin Mines of Cornwall, England, which have been large producers for 2350 years. The geology is the same and as far as our development work has progressed they absolutely conform to those wonderful mines.

There has been expended over \$75,000 to date, developing what we believed would make large paying tin mines. This we have absolutely proven to our own satisfaction. Practically all this money has been our own private funds, little stock having been sold. We are now offering a limited amount of Treasury Stock at **75 cents** per share, to complete the mills and development work. These mines will be large producers and dividend payers when the mills are started.

Write for prospectus and full particulars, addressing all inquiries to the

43 Wall Street
NEW YORK CITY

SANTA ANA TIN MINING COMPANY,

502 Laughlin Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Nevada Keystone Mine

Is a property and business proposition, allusion to which and its success have been made in the news columns of the Mining Review on past occasions. This is its first advertisement. The facts concerning it are:

It Is Developed 3500 feet or more of inclines, tunnels, shafts, drifts, etc.

Ore in Sight Conservative value \$350,000.00. The ore averages on **mill run** nearly **\$25.00 per ton** and as a result of careful and skilled management between 60 and 70 per cent. of gross output is profit—a remarkable record.

Plant and Machinery Roller Mills and Cyanide Plant of 30 tons daily capacity with mess, shop and other buildings.

The Management Practical and experienced mining men with some of the best of Los Angeles business men as fellow directors.

The mine works 40 men and since May 1 last has turned out bullion which sold for \$60,000, permitting dividends of one per cent. monthly and a generous surplus. The present investment of \$500,000 is a bonafide one and there is no promoters stock. Of the capital of \$1,000,000 there is still in the treasury \$500,000 at par value (50,000 shares at \$10.00.)

To provide funds for purchase of adjoining valuable property and to double the capacity of mill and plant, 5,000 shares are offered at the former price **\$5.00 per share** (at which the present directors and controlling owners have bought thousands of shares themselves.) This outlay will increase the output, diminish cost and permit of doubling the monthly dividends. It is a great opportunity to get into a business mine, not open often at the price. More about it in the weeks to come, with a possible rise in price of shares. Write to

LOUIS BLANKENHORN, Financial Agent

211 Douglas Block

Reference, the Editor of the Mining Review and
the banks of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.

JAN 17 '03

JAN 17 '03

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VALLEY VIEW DISTRICT.

The U. S. Gold Mining and Milling Company's Property.

The Tomahawk, of Tehachapi, Kern county, California, prints in a recent issue some notes about mining properties in the Valley View mining district, of which Vaughn is the post-office, from which the following extract is taken:

"I am now near the eastern boundary of the Valley View mining district near the headwaters of Clear Creek, in the interest of the U. S. Gold Mining and Milling Co. of Los Angeles. They bought what is known as the Burton property. It is a valuable property, consisting of three claims, two of which are adjoining and on a ledge that is traceable for the whole length of the two claims by the croppings. Since purchasing the above the company has located a tunnel site covering 3000 square feet, on which claim there is timber enough to run the mines for one hundred years. All timber and ores will come to the mines and mill by gravitation. The company also has an abundance of water for all purposes. There is a good wagon road from Caliente via Walker's Basin to the mines. The company's plant will consist of a 20-ton mill together with a 4-stamp mill, which is on the ground, concentrators, and a sawmill, with which to cut their own lumber."

In New Quarters.

Messrs. Bethune & Truax, assayers, Los Angeles, have moved their office and laboratory from No. 114 North Main street to rooms 15-18, 115½ North Main street, in the premises recently occupied by Messrs. Wade & Wade, who have moved into their own new building at 318 East First street.

Messrs. Bethune & Truax intend opening in their new rooms a day and night school for students, to teach them assaying. The school will be under the immediate direction of Mr. Bethune, who from long experience in the States of Montana and Washington, is thoroughly qualified for such duties. Young men desirous of taking a course in assaying should apply personally or by letter to Bethune & Truax, 115½ North Main street, Los Angeles.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

This biographical sketch of Mr. John Hays Hammond, the eminent American mining engineer, is from Cassier's Magazine of this month (January), and will prove interesting to readers of the Los Angeles Mining Review:

At the time of the notorious Jameson raid in South Africa, half a dozen years ago, popular interest in this country was largely aroused by the fact that among those who were arrested and sentenced to death as a consequence of that expedition was John Hays Hammond, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a widely known member of the profession. Mr. Hammond was one of the four leaders in the reform movement in the Transvaal from which the Jameson raid resulted, but with this latter he was not in sympathy, and his sentence was afterwards commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment. Eventually, however, he was released on payment of a fine of \$125,000.

Mr. Hammond was born at San Francisco in 1855, and after prelim-

inary training at the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, Conn., entered Yale University, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876. A few years ago the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Yale University. He also studied for three years in the Royal School of Mines, at Freiberg, Saxony. On his return to America in 1880 he was appointed as special expert on the United States Geological Survey and Mineral Census to examine the gold fields of California. In 1892 he went to Mexico and superintended the large silver mines at Sonora, subsequently returning to California and becoming consulting engineer of mines in Grass Valley. He was also consulting engineer to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads.

In 1893 Mr. Hammond went to South Africa as consulting engineer to the mines of the Barnato Brothers, of London. In 1894 he made an expedition, in company with Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, into the country now known as Rhodesia, and made a report on the British South Africa (Chartered) Company. The result of this visit was a great stimulus to the development of the mines of that section. He was a strong supporter and admirer of Cecil Rhodes, and subsequently became consulting engineer to the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the British South African Company, and the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company. He was one of the first to advocate the development of the deeper areas of the Witwatersrand mining district. As consulting engineer of important mining companies in South Africa, Mr. Hammond gave employment to many American mining engineers, and was instrumental in having orders for hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of mining machinery placed in the United States.

Since returning to America, where he intends now to reside permanently, he has travelled extensively throughout the West and Mexico, examining mines. He has also found time to lecture at several universities.



John Hays Hammond

THE NEVADA KEYSTONE.

Recent Development has Uncovered
Some very Rich Ore.

From a report received this week from Sandy, southern Nevada, it is learned that the Nevada Keystone Mining Company has during its development work of the last two weeks, uncovered some very rich ore. At the 300-foot level in the face of the foot wall drift a vein one and a half feet wide was uncovered, some of which assayed \$132 gold per ton. Another assay of ore from the drift at the 200 level gave \$58.40 gold; a third sample taken from a 3½-foot vein gave \$41.20 gold per ton. One of the richest samples was from the ore chute in the drift from the 200-foot winze; it gave values as high as \$212 gold per ton.

On the Barefoot claim, one of the company's properties, a vein of ore four feet wide has been struck.

The new buildings, construction on which was begun some time ago, are completed, facilitating and cheapening the handling of the ore. The excavation of the new hoisting plant to be erected, will, it is expected, be finished by the first of next month (February), and the hoisting plant will be in operation within two weeks later.

Two shifts of men are at work, sinking from the new station for the new incline which is being sent down to the 300-foot level.

Two shifts have been put to work on the upraise from the 300-foot level, to intersect the new incline at the 200 level.

The uncovering of these new and rich ore bodies in the Nevada Keystone properties will have the effect of helping to concentrate attention upon Nevada as a mining state, and more particularly upon this southern portion of it. In this connection it will not be uninteresting to call attention to a table of figures printed on another page in this number, and which will assist the reader in forming some clear conception of the mining possibilities of Nevada. The table shows that during the ten years between 1860 and 1870 that State's bullion production amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,500,441,775, a sum far greater than was produced by California or any other State or country during the same period of time. And from the way things look now one might not go far astray in saying that Nevada's future bullion production will exceed its production in the past.

LETTERS.

Some Square Statements of Fact about
the Mojave District.

MOJAVE, Cal., Jan. 17, 1903.

Editor Mining Review, Los Angeles, Cal.: We read in your valuable mining journal much information concerning Arizona, California, and some other portions of the world, which is, however, of secondary consideration to a California mining man. This one little spot seems to be sadly neglected. It is, perhaps, too close home to be noticed. But what I wish to say is this: Right here, within five miles of Mojave and within 100 miles of Los Angeles, is one of the most promising camps on the Desert. We have one ledge here that is from 80 to 100 feet wide, which will average \$10 to the depth of 200 feet; and another which can be traced the length of two claims, fourteen feet wide, which runs from \$8 on the foot, to \$40 on the hanging wall. There are several mines working with ore rich enough to stand shipment to San Francisco, which means something in itself.

Water can be obtained from twelve to sixteen miles distant, and brought here by gravity. I understand there is to be a new pipe line run within the next sixty days, which will be the second one; the other that is in now belonging to the Exposed Treasure Company, whose twenty stamps are pounding day and night on rich ore.

There is nothing in the world but faint heartedness that can keep this from becoming a better camp than Randsburg ever was. There is one piece of property, I understand, that belongs to L. H. Hellman and other business men of Los Angeles, which if they would open up in the proper way would without doubt be one of the best paying mines in this country. If owners would do more actual work and bother less with surface experts we would have a great many more producing mines. Now don't forget that this district is on the map and there to stay, too. Yours truly,

R. W. JOHNSON.

J. J. DORAN & CO., BROKERS

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We can furnish any stocks, bonds or securities at lowest market price.
If you have stocks or securities for sale, bring them in.

JAN 24

Los Angeles, January 24, 1903.

TO BE CAREFULLY READ

In an editorial on "Mining in Southern California," the San Francisco Chronicle very correctly chides the people of Southern California for their want of intellectual discernment in respect to the value of their mineral deposits. After stating that, "although Southern California contributes between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 annually to the gross mineral production of the State, it is rarely thought of as a mining region," it proceeds to offer the following explanation of this:

"City and suburban land boomers have been too much engrossed in the traffic in land for gain to give a thought to the mineral resources of the deserts and the rugged ranges which hem in their comparatively small but fertile valleys. These land boomers have been so successful that they have actually educated themselves in the erroneous belief that all which is good and attractive in California climate, scenery and soil does not cross north of Tehachapi Pass."

There is some truth in that—more truth, perhaps, than poetry. Good soil, good climate and good real estate business are all of them good things in their ways, but they are not the whole thing, no, not by several chunks. Its deposits of metals and minerals will, in time, prove to be the most valuable of all Southern California's valuable assets, the duration of time depending entirely upon the realization of that as a fact by the capitalists of this southern portion of the State, and of those at a distance who are seeking profitable mining investments. But the Chronicle has more to say on this subject, and this is what it says:

"The indifference of Southern Californians to the mineral wealth lying in their mountains and in the deserts east of the Sierra Madre, from the Tehachapi range to the Mexican line, is chiefly responsible for the fact that their section is not considered abroad to be of any special value mineralogically. And yet gold was found in San Francisquito Cañon, Los Angeles county, a great many years before Marshall picked up the nuggets thrown out of the tail race of Sutter's mill, near Coloma, which started the great rush of '49, and made California the most attractive gold field the world has known in modern times. Besides, gold mining has been profitably prosecuted in the Julian and Banner districts of San Diego county for over forty years, and the telegraph has just announced the discovery of the richest kind of gold quartz in the San Jacinto district, farther north in River-

side county. The fact that the Mojave and Colorado deserts contain two of the best gold producers in the State—the Yellow Aster at Randsburg and the Golden Cross at Hedges—and that other mines there have been in the nature of record-breakers, has not aroused special interest abroad in Southern California's mineral resources, nor has it been used to the best advantage by Southern California land boomers. Southern California is, nevertheless, rich in minerals. It contains the richest and most extensive salt beds in the State, vast deposits of nitre, rich deposits of tourmaline and turquoise, extensive oil measures, many gold-bearing ledges, auriferous gravel deposits, coal, tin, copper and a number of other useful minerals which invite the attention of the capitalist and the miner. The interests of the Northern and Central sections of the State will not suffer by making this fact known."

This last sentence—that the interests of the Northern and Central sections of the State will not suffer by making this fact known—is as sensible as the other statements in its article are true. It would be grievously erroneous to suppose that anything which inures to the prosperity of the southern portion of California will militate to the disadvantage of the central and northern portions. That there are a few narrow-minded, myopic individuals down this way who go about proclaiming with all the force of their fog-horn voices that Southern California is the "whole thing" will not be denied, but the shoutings of such blatants are unworthy of any attention. California, if it is to remain a great State—and become a greater one—must remain integral; so long as it does no prosperity can result to any one portion of it without all other portions benefiting in a proportionate measure therefrom.

THE BAGDAD MINES.

They Have Not Been Sold to Any One Nor to Any Syndicate.

The statement was printed in a San Bernardino (California) newspaper at the property of the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, whose mines are located near Ludlow, in San Bernardino county, had been sold to a London syndicate for \$1,000,000. As the report had a somewhat improbable look we wrote to Mr. E. H. Stagg, general manager of the company, at Hannesburg, California, asking him whether the statements contained in the printed report were true. In our letter Mr. Stagg has replied as follows:

HANNESBURG, Cal., Jan. 28, 1903. Mr. A. Richardson, Los Angeles Mining Review, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt tonight of your letter dated Jan. 26th, relative to the report from the Times-Index of San Bernardino, concerning the property of the Bagdad Mining & Milling Co., which is located near Ludlow, Cal., and which states that there is but very little iron in the article. It is true that experts have been examining our property since the 11th day of November, the report is about completed, together with maps, etc., but so far as to the property having passed to a London or any other syndicate, there is no word in the statement, neither has Mr.

M. L. Cook anything to do with the property except to survey the claims for us.

It is a fact that Dr. Wilbur A. Hendryx of Los Angeles has an option on this property, and has until April 5th to take the same up. In case the sale is not made by that time the option expires, and no one else will have an option on this property at all, as our people are desirous of keeping it, but were not aware of its value when the option was given.

You can, therefore, state authoritatively that the mines have not been sold to any one. They are under option until date stated. After that time if they are not taken our company will operate and erect a very much larger plant than we now have at Barstow, and propose to operate the mines ourselves in connection with the Ludlow & Southern Railway, which we are now building from Ludlow to the mines.

The Chase group of mines is about half a mile north of the Bagdad, and are being opened up extensively by practically the same owners, but under separate organization.

I thank you for bringing this matter to my attention, in order that these wild rumors may not have full swing.

Yours truly,

E. H. STAGG

IRON ORES.

The Deposits in the Providence Mountains Being Opened Up.

Mr. E. E. Hall, secretary of the Providence Mountain Mining Company, recently returned to Los Angeles from the company's property in San Bernardino county, California, and reports the results of developments as very satisfactory.

The company has acquired twenty-one mining claims during the past year, making a total of forty-five claims, covering about 900 acres.

The shaft on the Black Jack (iron mine) is down 112 feet; the ledge is wider and the character of the iron ore better than any found on the property.

From present indications and developments he thinks that the company will soon be able to demonstrate the existence of large iron deposits. The ledge is eighty feet wide, and can be traced on the surface a distance of four miles.

The survey of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad is within one and one-half miles of the property; when this road is completed Los Angeles will reap the benefit of large iron ore deposits which can be made very valuable. Steel rails and ties are now being delivered at Daguerre for the construction of this road.

PACIFIC SMELTING COMPANY.

Some Details of the Proposed Plant at Bakersfield.

The Pacific Smelting Company has issued its prospectus, in which are set forth the purposes of the company and a description of the plant it proposes to erect near Bakersfield, Kern county, California. In reference to the location selected, the prospectus says:

"One of the absolute requirements for the success of a smelting plant is its proper location. The mere existence of a few mines in close proximity, whose product can be obtained, is not all that is necessary. There must exist many essential conditions. A great variety and necessary quantity of ores from many mines of different mineral characteristics, thus insuring permanency of supply and a proper character of wet, dry and self-fluxing ores. There must be a satisfactory water supply, proximity to iron and lime, and a location within a reasonable distance of a trunk line railway system, insuring reasonable transportation charges on the ores, bullion and fuel. The site selected as the location for the Pacific Smelting Company is on the Kern River, one mile east of the city of Bakersfield, Cal., in the heart of the mining districts of Kern county."

In describing the proposed plant the prospectus states as follows:

"The combined buildings covering the plant of the Pacific Smelting Company will be about 260 feet wide by 350 feet long. The main building, over the engine, boiler and crushing plant being 150x190 feet, with detached buildings for the several departments.

"The concentration system will be by Bartlett & Whiffley tables, with Frue Vanners for fine work. The milling system will be used upon free-milling ores where the tailings will be discharged into cyanide tanks. Smelting will be accomplished both by copper and lead water jackets and under the most improved pyritic system. Having a large variety of ores to handle, the works of the Pacific Smelting Company will contain the latest and most improved system of ore treatment, including smelting, milling, concentration, cyaniding and chlorination.

"The boiler, engine and crushing capacity of the plant will be so arranged as to readily increase the capacity to 500 tons daily, thus providing for future increase as required, and the present capacity will be from 100 to 150 tons daily, the amount of ore delivered already contracted for."

The principal offices of the company are at Bakersfield, California.

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1903

"San Bernardino County." Jan 31, 1903, p 12:

Times-Index: Machinery is being installed at Iron Chief Mine, Riverside County, where 15 men are employed.

"San Diego County." p 12: Charles W. Pauley has issued 21st report on Free Gold Mining Co. at Wedges:

December, 1902:

Cyanide plant returns of bullion \$9,336.98

Total disbursements \$19,076.65, of

which \$2,636.75 went for labor, \$5,098 for merchandise and supplies.

p 13: "Mining Notes." The Johannesburg Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company has been inc. in Los Angeles.

p 13: "Dividends." Twin Mine, 15 cents share (40th dividend), amounting to \$15,000.

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"New Mining Journal." Feb 21, 1903, p 5: The

International Mining News is a new publication being issued in Los Angeles. O. S. Preese is the editor.

It will come out on the first of each month.

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"San Diego County." March 28, 1903, p 12:

Julian Miner: Considerable rich ore is being taken out of the big ledge at the Croflamme Mine, Panner.

p 12: "San Bernardino County." A full force is working at the Giant Ledge Mine. W. W. Mtns.

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"San Diego County." April 4, 1903, p 12:

Julian Miner: An electric light plant is being installed at the Noble Mines in Pine Valley.

p 12: "Kern County." The last milling from the Tutte Lode yielded \$5,200 in gold; the main shaft of the War Eagle has been sunk to 140 ft.

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"San Diego." April 11, 1903, p 12: C. F. Anthony & Sons.

according to the Julian Miner, have replaced their gasoline engine with a dynamo to convert their machinery to electricity. Also planning to install Hooker quartz mill with 20-ton capacity.

p 12: "Nevada Notes." Nevada Keystone Mining Co. has started up its mill at Sandy and is running at capacity, 20 tons a day.

p 12: "Kern County." Milling of 13 tons of ore from Santa Ana Mine, Pandsburg, yielded avg of \$60 a ton.

Milling of ore from C. P. claim yielded \$600; 12 tons milled.

p 13: "Mining Notes." Gasoline hoist being installed at Fairview Mine to reopen it. Carload of machinery for El Dorado mine at Fairmont has been received. Includes a hoist, two gasoline engines, quartz mill drum screen, tanks and steam pumps.

Los Angeles Mining Review

FEB 7
FEB 7 1903

MINING FOR TIN.

The Santa Ana Company Going to Use Power Drills.

The Santa Ana Tin Mining Company (Los Angeles) whose mining properties are in Orange county, California, reports that the company has ordered power drills, is now erecting a hoist, and has leased land from the Southern California Railway Company at El Toro, on which it is putting up a large oil-storage tank.

In the report received this week at the Los Angeles office, the superintendent at the mines states that the ore bodies continue to look well and that assays of the ore show the values in it to be increasing with depth. They are now down sixty-five feet and are cross-cutting the ledge in order to determine its width, and values. The shaft they are now sinking will be the permanent working shaft.

The company expects to start up its mill, now on the property, about the first of next June, at which date they will have enough ore blocked out to keep the mill steadily running.

In a descriptive article on the properties of this company, the Santa Ana (California) Blade in its issue of Feb-

ruary 2, 1902, in reference to what development shows, says:

"Eighty feet from the crusher in the mill is the entrance to tunnel No. 1, which penetrates the mountain 300 feet. This tunnel crosscuts the formation and exposes several veins of tin ore which range in values of from 2 to 15 per cent. tin and \$1.50 to \$8 in gold. The direction of the main vein, which is from eighteen inches to four feet wide, and the stringers which come in, give indications of a vast ore body lying a little further in and about eighty feet lower. A shaft eighty feet deep has been sunk, thirty feet from the mill, and a drift is being run to encounter this body on a lower level. The drift is now in about fifteen feet and indications are growing stronger every day of a rich body of ore at the point determined upon. The report by the tin expert, John C. Veenhuyzen, is being verified by the development

work now being done and the prospects are brighter than ever before that some extremely profitable ore will be found in large quantities. There is no lack of ore at present that could be handled at a profit if the mill was equipped to run at its full capacity, but in order to do this the company must first put in the additional machinery necessary for this purpose."

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NEVADA KEYSTONE.

Some very Satisfactory Reports on the Company's Property.

The Nevada Keystone Mining Company, whose head offices are in Los Angeles, and whose properties are in the Yellow Pine Mining district, in the southern portion of the State of Nevada, has recently issued a report which are embodied the several reports made by Mr. Carl Anderson, M.E., for the months of August, September and October, which present a very satisfactory condition of affairs not alone as to the extent and average value of the ores but also as showing the economical methods in use in extracting the values.

In addition to the reports of Superintendent Anderson, there are letters from Mr. J. J. Davis, Superintendent of the United Gas and Electric Power Company, Los Angeles. Mr. T. H. Dudley, of the Ocean Park Bank, and Mr. H. C. Dillon, attorney of Los Angeles. The letter of the latter is more in the form of a legal report upon the title to the property, in which he says: "The title is now absolutely perfect, free and clean of incumbrances, in the name of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company."

FEB 7 1903

IT has produced \$60,000 in gold bullion in 8 months.

IT has nearly 4000 feet of development, inclines, tunnels, shafts, drifts, etc.

IT has ore in sight valued at nearly the **par** value of the stock issued (\$500,000.)

IT finds ore on every level and proves the existence of permanent ore bodies where its engineering skill has looked for it.

ITS latest strikes and discoveries during the month with apparently permanent expectation show assay values of \$39.60, \$41.50, \$58.40, \$132.00 and \$212.00 per ton in gold, respectively, and all in different parts of the mine.

IT is doubling the productive capacity of mills and plant to work up the ore output.

IT is the **NEVADA KEYSTONE** Milling Co. in South Nevada, near Sandy we are talking about and whose history and success have been mentioned in this and other mining journals. It will prove one of the wonders of the Southwest in the next year. It is near railroad, market and civilization and inspection is invited by any stockholder.

IT employs 40 men and the skilled, conservative and business management of this valuable property show a record of between 60 and 70 per cent. of the gross output of ore—a rare showing among the mining propositions of the world.

IT will sell only a little more stock at \$5.00 per share (half the par) desired to make expensive enlargements and improvements.

IT pays regularly **one per cent. per month** on this selling price, and it is confidently expected the increased output now being provided for will enable it to double the dividend now paid.

ITS stock is recommended as a purchase and correspondence concerning it invited and solicited. No lots less than 100 shares sold.

LOUIS BLANKENHORN, Financial Agent

211 Douglas Block—Third and Spring Streets

References, the banks of Los Angeles,
and Editor of this paper.

Los Angeles, Cal.

VERY RICH PLACERS.

Some Interesting Details of Those
Close to Los Angeles.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LANCASTER, Cal., Feb. 2, 1903.

Considerable attention has been given to Antelope Valley of late by mining people. The valley, heretofore trodden over by the prospector time and time again, is at last receiving due recognition.

Fourteen miles from Lancaster, direct west, in the foothills of the Coast Range are several placer claims that have been watched with much interest for the past few months, and a lot of machinery is now being placed on two of them,—the Eldorado and Last Chance claims.

The placer ground in question lies on the slightly inclined base of a mountain of old granite formation, the pay stratum being from one to three feet in thickness. From many carefully panned measured samples the value of the pay gravel was found to be from \$2 to \$10 a cubic yard, and of \$20 fine. While digging a well last week the laborers struck bed rock at ten feet and found a blanket of dirt that runs \$121 to a cubic yard.

The Eldorado and Last Chance, which are practically the only placers yet discovered, consist of about eighty acres of rich paying gravel, but there are 420 acres of United States patented land belonging to the claims. The machinery that is being installed consists of an 8-horsepower engine fitted on heavy sleds with windlass like a hoist engine, to operate a heavy plow to break up the gravel; a common two-horse scraper and a wheel scraper with two teams of horses to remove the debris and carry pay-dirt to the mill. The mill consists of a separate barrel with cylindrical side screens of 1/4-inch mesh, run in water, to separate the fine from the coarse material. The screenings, or fine materials, consist of sand, clay, black sand, gold, etc., are run into the mill proper, and amalgamated in the usual way. A Huntington mill is used for amalgamation, and a fifteen horsepower engine is used for the mill. There are plenty of living springs on the property sufficient for all mining purposes.

The county wagon road passes right by the camp, which is sixty-two miles distance from Los Angeles. The Exposed Treasure, Karma, Echo, Grey Eagle, Fairweather, Hamilton, Yellow

Rover, Revenue, Accident, Gold King, Bobtail and other gold quartz mines are all in this vicinity. The altitude of this mining section is given by the Geological Survey as 2803 feet above the sea level. The climate is dry, healthful and strongly recommended for pulmonary troubles. Plenty of labor can be secured, and railroad freights to Los Angeles are reasonable; living is cheap, wages fair and general conditions very prosperous.

The Lancaster Chamber of Commerce believes that Lancaster, which is in the Mojave mining section, is the greatest mineralized district in the world, and efforts and inducements are being held forth to induce people to visit the town and exploit for themselves.

H. A. POOLE.

TOURMALINE MINES.

Litigation over those in San Diego County, California, Settled.

The litigation which has for some time retarded the development of the tourmaline mines, in San Diego county, has finally been settled with reasonable satisfaction to all concerned, and in a manner that will insure the continuation of the work which had only just commenced when the suits in court put a stop to the work. Regarding this the San Diego Union says:

"The parties to the action were Gail Lewis and the San Diego Tourmaline Mining company on one side and the Mesa Grande Mining company on the other. The suit arose over the differences between the Washburn and Wheeler surveys. Mr. Lewis was the owner of the mines, barring whatever adverse interest was represented by the claimants under the other survey. Lewis entered into a contract with Mr. McCarroll and other for the development of the mine and they were about beginning work under it when the suit was commenced with an injunction proceeding to stop the working of the mine.

"This action has been hanging fire for some time, part of the time in process of settlement outside of court and that settlement has finally been reached. The claims of the plaintiffs in the action have been acquired by Mr. Lewis and with a renewal of the contract with Mr. McCarroll and the San Diego Tourmaline Mining company, the development of the mines will go forward."

About 200 men are now employed at the Granby mines, British Columbia

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IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

A Trip from Pine Valley to the Deer Park Country.

DEER PARK. San Diego, Cal., Feb. 1
During a recent tramp from Pine Valley to Deer Park in San Diego county, I came in sight of a building that looked like a sheep shed on a hill side. I could hear the noise of stamps but there was no familiar smoke stack nor wood pile in sight. This was a jar to my artistic feelings. I ventured nearer and laying my blankets aside entered and with permission of the superintendent proceeded to examine.

They use a Blake rock breaker, a Challenger feeder, and five stamps of 640 pounds weight each. They use no screen, and were discharging over a high-splash board to a 7-foot Lane Slow Speed mill, which does the fine crushing and amalgamating. This was too much; to convert the old reliable stamp mill into a secondary rock breaker nearly broke my heart.

I then proceeded to examine further. From the Lane mill the pulp passes to a frue vanner. The tailings in place of being run into a reservoir, go to the creek. This does not give the cyanide man a show to make a whack. The superintendent explained that the tailings were not worth saving.

The power used is a 22-horsepower gasoline engine. They had five horsepower extra. The cost of distillate is \$2.56 for a 12-hour shift, and the engine runs as smoothly as a chronometer. The superintendent explained that distillate was cleaner, cheaper, better, and required less labor than when wood is used, and that they are enabled to leave the beautiful oak trees intact instead of creating a forest of stumps. REG. S. MILL.

Copper Mountain Mining Co.

W. A. COOPER, President
J. S. LONGLEY, Secretary
J. A. MARLAN, Manager

Office: 310 Lankershim Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DRY PLACER PROCESS.

WANTED—\$2000 to work dry placer gold mine by new process: can handle 100 yards per day, one machine; mines within 40 miles of Los Angeles. LLEWELLYN D. CARTER, 432 Ave. 56, Los Angeles, Cal.

GOLD MINE.

I want a well-developed Gold mine for New York parties.

A. T. STEWART,
520 Laughlin Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

JULIAN AND BANNER DISTRICTS.

The Miner, of Julian, San Diego county, California, speaks very hopefully of the prospects for Julian and Banner districts; that they were never brighter than they are today. Further along in the same article the Miner says:

"The operations of the smelter people not only have infused new life in the camps of Julian and Banner, but also neighboring districts are affected in the same degree, as Boulder Creek, Grapevine and other localities have considerable base ore that will be reduced by the smelter.

"A number of mining men of experience and representing capital, from Colorado and other mining centers, have been here to take a look at the situation, and have been favorably impressed with what they have seen. There is sufficient evidence that good ore in large quantities can be obtained in the mines in which considerable development work has been done, and on the strength of this the smelter will be built, and their successful operations will attract plenty of capital to develop other properties."

Some Very Big Ledges.

Mr. E. Taylor, of Clear Creek, Kern county, California, in a communication dated January 29, to the U. S. Gold Mining and Milling Company, Los Angeles, says:

"We have three feet of snow at present. In tunnel No. 5, where we are at work, we have gone through a ledge sixteen feet wide of talc and quartz that I believe to be very rich. I have also found a ledge that crosses the Quartzsite claim, and which has a width of 140 feet, gold-bearing quartz, and which I believe will prove to be a bonanza."

THE DESERT'S GREAT WEALTH.

Notes of Trip in Southern Nevada and Northern Arizona.

A gentleman who returned to Los Angeles this week from a trip over that portion of the Desert which is in Nevada and Arizona, sends the Los Angeles Mining Review the following notes:

At the Nevada Keystone, in the Sandy district, Nevada, work is progressing rapidly. The station for the new hoisting plant is complete. The new ore bin of 350 tons capacity is also completed. Three 8-hour shifts of miners are at work on the new incline, which is to be sunk to a depth of 1000 feet; this incline is being sunk about the center of three ore chutes. The new incline will reach the 300-foot level by March 15. The company's mill will be started in full operation March 1st.

At the German American mine, which is near the Gold Road mine, in the San Francisco district, Mohave county, Arizona, a rich ore chute is opened up by shaft and tunnel. The shaft is now down fifty feet in ore assaying from \$20 to \$50 per ton. The tunnel is in 184 feet, and sixty-eight feet more will strike the vein, which point of intersection will be 135 feet below the apex. As soon as the vein is struck, drifts will be started both ways, as the ore chute has a length of from five to 600 feet showing values from \$14 to \$30 per ton. The property was recently bonded by the German American Company to Mr. William Bayly at \$500,000. The property is being equipped with a Durkee electric drill plant, which will be in full operation in a very short time. About thirty men are at present employed.

At the Gold Road mine a great camp is being built. It already begins to look like a city. A dry crushing and cyanide plant of 200 tons daily capacity is being erected. In addition to the Gold Road mine, the company, which is a French syndicate, is opening up the Billy Bryan and Liner mines with the probable result of equaling, if not exceeding, the Gold Road.

The Leland mine recently sold to Philadelphia parties by Colonel Thos. Ewing, is another of the big mines of the district. Great tonnage of valuable ore is being opened up by a number of tunnels being driven from both sides of the mountain. The company is establishing one of the nicest camps in the district. Already a number of substantial buildings are up and about fifty men are employed.

THE DALE MINING DISTRICT

Giving Evidence of Becoming one of the Greatest Gold Producers in California

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SEVERAL TRANSACTIONS of considerable importance have recently taken place in the Dale district. The first to be mentioned is the sale of the O. K. group, consisting of the O. K. and the Lulu mines, for \$75,000. On the completion of the transfer a one-half interest in the two properties was bonded for the same amount (\$75,000) as was paid for the whole. Work has been resumed on the O. K.; a new shaft will be sunk, and machinery sufficient to handle fifty tons of ore a day will be installed. In addition to a cyanide plant. The

ledge runs from two to six feet in width, and a good grade of ore, which carries a small percentage of copper.

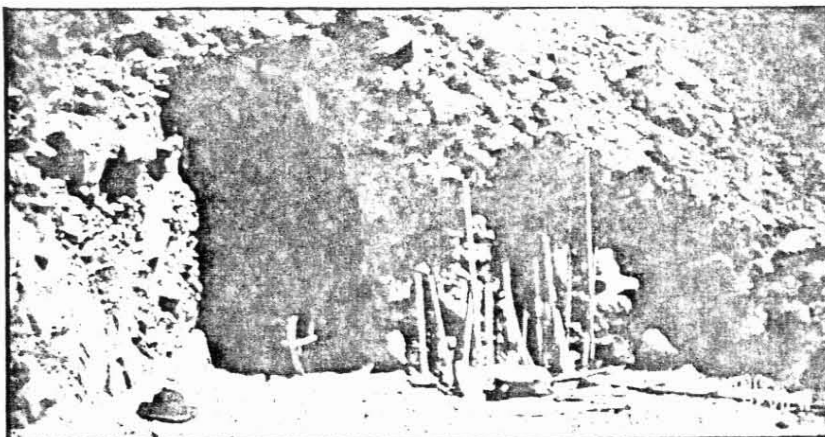
Mrs. M. M. Fisher has seven men steadily improving her Botsford group on the north slope of Porphyry Mountain. This is another of the groups that will undoubtedly prove a very large mine, it having a very large ledge and a good grade of ore, carrying gold and silver—gold predominating largely—a little copper, and considerable sulphurets.

The work on the Carlisle group, which lies just east of and parallel to

the Botsford lode, shows up another immense property. There is a large amount of development work done on this group, demonstrating its right to be called a very large mine, having thousands of tons of ore in sight, and of very good grade, too, running about \$8 to \$70 per ton in gold and silver.

The Supply, with its hundreds of feet of work, shows up well, and is another of the big properties of the Dale district; good ore, and lots of it.

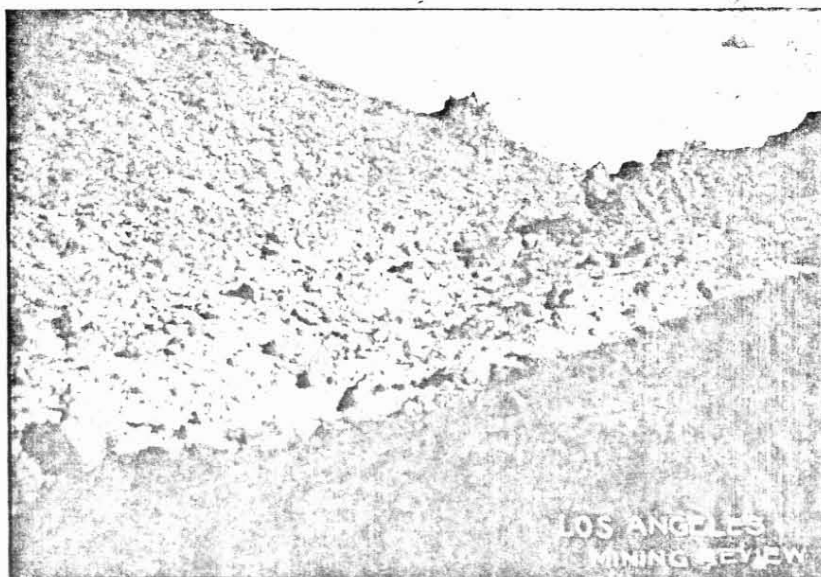
The Old Virginia Dale group (four claims) was one of the first located and worked in this district, several thousand tons of ore from it having been worked by Tommy Lyons, Hart and others at the old five-stamp mill, which was located at the dry lake, east of old Dale, or Lyons Wells, as it was then called. This work showed



ENTRANCE OF TUNNEL OF CAPITOLA DALE, CALIFORNIA

O. K. is one of the Dale's good properties, with a ledge running from two to ten feet wide, and average mill runs of \$19 per ton. This property is only developed to the depth of 300 feet. The new owners are preparing to go to a much greater depth with their new shaft.

The Brooklyn Mining Company is steadily pounding away, night and day, with their three-stamp mill, on ore from their Los Angeles and Brooklyn mines. For a time they lost the ledge in the Brooklyn, but have found it again, and better than ever, and are pushing work in both of their mines, and are successfully treating their tailings direct in their new cyanide plant. They are the owners also of the Pioneer pumping plant and pipe line, which supplies the new town of Dale, as well as the O. K., and their own group of mines with water. Their



CROPPING ON CAPITOLA, DALE, CALIFORNIA

FEB 21 1903

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a good average for the ore extracted and worked from this mine, but management gave it a "black" grade. Despite that, it is going to prove a fine property, having a large ledge of good ore.

There are some very large ledges in this camp, notable among which is that of the Capitola group, upon which the strike of gold ore running \$117 per ton, was made about a year ago. Mention of which was made in Mining Review and copied in other mining papers. This group is being worked by Los Angeles parties and consists of three claims, Capitola North, Capitola, and the Capitola shows an immense iron capping on surface of from 30 to 165 feet in width. About 1600 feet of work, consisting of tunnels, winzes, cross-cuts, etc.,

drifts and shafts, has been done on and which shows up a very large body of low-grade and some remarkably high-grade ore, having a bullion value of \$19.40 per ounce. At the present time the cross-cutting of the ledge on one of the upper levels shows a width of 116 feet, and only one wall, supposed to be the footwall, encountered. This property was recently examined by a noted expert and pronounced one of the largest mining properties he has seen in California. The work on this group is being vigorously pushed with every probability of making it one of the most valuable gold mining properties in California.

There are many other claims in this district that are likely to prove to be good mines when sufficiently developed. Among them are the Succor group, the Giant Nos. 1 and 2, the King, Leota, Gold Range, Jean, etc.,

White Star, the Johnson group, and the McGrath group.

Messrs. Ingersoll and Esler of San Bernardino, and Judge McNutt of Los Angeles have taken up a water right on 49 Palms Cañon, and are now developing water which they will pipe to the Dale district by gravity. They are quite positive that they will be able to develop several inches of water, thus insuring a good supply.

We are now getting our mail via Amboy on the Santa Fé railway.

Taking the Dale district as it looks now—speaking of it as a mining district—and judged by what development work on its ore bodies has shown, I believe that I am justified in saying that it is one of the best, the most encouraging gold-mining districts in the State; what has already been done and shown are sufficient to invite the most searching investigation, and capital will go far afield before finding another that offers such promises for safe and lucrative investment.

C. B. EATON.

Dale, San Bernardino Co., Cal., Feb. 16, 1903.



VIEW AT O. K. MINE, DALE, CALIFORNIA

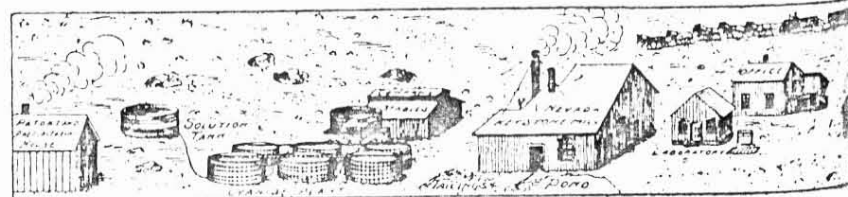


Nevada=Keysto

Mining Co's

One of the finest reports of a mining proposition ever issued, so clear and simple that any one can understand the business of a great mine, will be sent on application to the undersigned. It gives particulars of the Nevada-Keystone properties, history, character of ore deposit and development, mine assay verified by actual mint returns, output by months, expenses of operation and profit, maps of claims and workings, the certificate of title by a most reputable mining attorney, with several letters of well known business men who have visited the mines and proven their faith and confidence by large cash investments, and other facts and figures. Only 40000 shares left for sale and these at \$5.00 in 100 shares or more. Intrinsically worth par \$10.00. We believe we shall shortly be able to offer you only regrets but no more stock.

211 Douglas Block LOS ANGELES, CAL.



MAR 2 1908

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MAR 7 1908

Sale of the Golden Cross.

The transfer of the mining properties at Hedges, San Diego county, California, of the Free Gold Mining Company to the Gold Fields of California, Ltd., is reported. The properties are generally known as the Golden Cross mines, and the purchasing company is an English corporation.

The property consists of thirty mines and claims together with complete plant. The consideration is £480,000, £10,000 paid down, and the remaining £470,000 in fully paid up shares of the company.

The corporation promises within six months to increase the capacity of the cyanide plant from 200 tons a day to 1000 tons.

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MINE REPORTS.

The Nevada Keystone for the Month of February.

Mr. Carl Andersen, engineer of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company, Sandy, Nevada, in his report of operations during last month (February), says, in part:

"The raise between the 200 and 100-foot levels was completed, a total distance of about 130 feet, and at this writing the timbering and placing of the track is practically completed to the 200-foot level."

"The hoist was put in place, the gallows frame was put up, and a 10-ton ore bin was constructed inside the mine. The hoist was run during the last two days of February, handling waste that had accumulated on the 100-foot level."

"I am pleased to state that from the very start everything worked perfectly, and as soon as arrangements can be made to handle the product from the 200-foot level, will cause considerable reduction in handling the output of the mine."

"The most important strike during the month was made during the last days. A raise was started at Station 200 (200-foot level), and from a small bunch eight inches thick and a foot long, has opened up at this working to twelve feet in length and from three to four feet thick."

After giving a table of ore shipments during February with average value of each shipment, Mr. Andersen concludes his report, saying:

"No more ore has been shipped to the mill as it is as full as it can be, and due to the high grade of the ore, I do not wish to leave it exposed. The results of the month are more than satisfactory. Developments show a strong chute forming from the 200 to the 100-level and another, or rather continuation, from the 300 towards the 100-foot level."

They have not been sold. Option Expires Next Month.

We are authorized to deny the statement printed in the Los Angeles Herald of the sale of the Bagdad mines, San Bernardino county, California. No sale of the mines, either for \$1,500,000, or any other sum, has been made. Matters connected with this property have not undergone any change; Dr. W. A. Hendryx, of Los Angeles, has an option upon it, which option will expire during the early part of next month. If that option is not taken up the company owning the property will operate the mines on its own account, in connection with the reduction works at Barstow. Here is a bit of history in connection with the property.

The Bagdad group of claims was originally located by Mr. John Suiter, now residing in Los Angeles. During the year 1899, Mr. W. R. Woodard, who was at that time manager of the Randsburg railway and the Randsburg-Santa Fé Reduction Company, the latter owning and operating the reduction works at Barstow, entered into an agreement with Mr. Suiter whereby the Reduction company would secure a one-third interest in the group of claims known as the Bagdad mines, eight miles south of Ludlow. Mr. Suiter and Mr. Woodard retained a one-third interest, respectively, in the claims. It may be stated, however, that Mr. Woodard represented eastern capitalists who were already interested in the railway and reduction companies. When in October, 1901, Mr. E. H. Stagg was appointed manager of the companies, the Reduction company was in possession of the group and was developing the claims under contract. Some time subsequent to that date, Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; Edgar Van Etten, of Boston; J. N. Beckley, Benj. E. Chase, and J. H. Stedman, of Rochester, concluded that they would prefer to own the mines, and in April, 1901, Mr. Stagg was authorized and instructed to purchase from Mr. Suiter his interest in them. From that time to the present the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, which was organized to take over the mines, has continued to develop them, of which company Mr. E. H. Stagg, of Johannesburg, is general manager.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the company is building a standard gauge railway from Ludlow to the mines. This road will cross the Benj. E. Chase Gold Mining Company's property (formerly known as that of the John R. Gentry Mining and Milling Company), which lies one-half mile north of the Bagdad mines. The company expects to have this road, which will connect with the Santa Fé system, in operation within the next six weeks.

MAR 21 '03

HAVILAH DISTRICT.

Where Cyaniding is a Success. The Lady Belle Properties.

A writer in a recent issue of the San Francisco Call gives some interesting information about the Havilah district, in Kern county, California, about which there is not as much generally known as there should be. Havilah camp is about twenty-five miles from Caliente station on the Southern Pacific railway, from which there is a good wagon road to the camp. Along in the early sixties it was a prosperous camp; the surface ores were of high grade, easily reduced, so that it was considered a good poor-man's camp. With the exhaustion of the surface ores the prospects of the poor man disappeared. The sulphide ores, which were the richer, were put aside and only the decomposed ores went through the mills. Where sulphide ores were taken out from the mines they were, shortsightedly, thrown out on the dumps. No attempts were made to save the tailings, although it was known that they still retained high values. Several mills were destroyed by fire and soon the mines were abandoned. Another writer then takes up the story, and says:

"As early as 1862 Messrs. Stoddins and Porter began experiments upon small lots of tailings at Havilah and were finally successful in extracting as high as 91 per cent. of the precious metals from the ores. Tailings assayed \$15, \$20 and up to \$48. The tailings were soon exhausted. The results that were accomplished attracted much attention on the part of the mining men.

"Several years after the first experiments with the cyanide process at Havilah two cyanide plants were built for the purposes of working tailings direct from the stamps—an 8-ton plant at the Dunmore Company's mill and a 20-ton plant at the Warrington mill. At both plants so many difficulties were in the beginning met with, chiefly mechanical ones, that the whole undertaking threatened to prove a failure until, through a change in the management of the Warrington mine, the cyanide plant was entirely remodeled and suited to the requirements of the ores to be treated.

"The result was that thorough coarse crushing and a very even distribution of the pulp in the tanks the mechanical difficulties were soon overcome; also, through proper neutralization of the acids in the ores and the proper strength of solution used, the chemical problems were satisfactorily solved, and the plant now proved a great success.

Since then many thousands of dollars have been produced from the Warrington tailings and the yield has been as high as 97 per cent. of the assayed value of the ores, with a total expense of less than \$1 per ton. Many exhaustive tests have been made upon the ores from the Sumner and Lady Belle mines at Kernville and the conclusion has been reached that all ores in the Havilah and surrounding districts can be treated as cheaply and effectively by the cyanide process, and that about 40 per cent. of the additional gross output may be expected in future operations from nearly all the ores over the early day production from amalgamation alone, and this at a cost of less than \$1 additional expense.

In response to a letter from the Los Angeles Mining Review, asking for some further information about these things and what was being done at the Lady Belle mine, near Kernville, Mr. C. S. Long, manager of the property, has been good enough to send the following:

The plant of the Lady Belle consists of a 70 horsepower boiler, 15 horsepower engine, hoisting works, house frame, cable, slips, ore bin, water tanks, etc., a steam Rand compressed air plant and power drills, a Cam ron pumping plant, machine shop, and other requisite buildings. A compressed air plant to be operated by water power is now being constructed to take the place of the steam plant; a mill and cyanide plant at the mine are also under construction. The deepest workings are 420 feet below the surface. The last ore milled from lower drifts west of shaft, gave \$62.91, \$47.31, \$47.18 per ton, in free gold and about 4 per cent. sulphur, worth \$2.24 per ton. The east drift is now in three feet of ore; sinking will be continued to 1000 feet depth, to block out ore reserves of estimated value of \$600,000.

In addition to the above it may be stated that the Lady Belle company is, virtually, a close corporation. The Lady Belle, one of the company's claims, is patented; the other, the Minute E., is not patented. The company keeps from thirty to thirty-five men employed.

MAR 28 1903

CENTRAL INYO

Mining Country with a Splendid Past and a Promising Future.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

WHAT PROMISES to be a renewed activity in mining has already begun in this historical part of California. True, it is coming in the nature of a boom or a stampede, but the signs of new interest and general betterment have been in, and it is quite probable that something like the palmy days of a quarter of a century ago, will again be seen in this section.

Nearly forty years ago, there was a rush for what is now known as Lone Pine, occasioned by a placer discovery in a low range near there, known as "Alabama Hills," and like all those earlier excitements, subsided when the pay got low or a new field was advertised.

But it was a good starter, and later adjacent hills, the "Cerro Gordo," "Swansen," "Eclipse," "Hirsch," "Key-act," and other properties were discovered, developed and put into the million producing class, many of which paid handsomely. From time to time discoveries of rich gold ore have been reported from "The Alabamas," but little attention was given them, as the silver-lead deposits in neighboring mountains eclipsed everything that was not in itself a bonanza.

Perhaps the bonanza days are over, it may be that what was small a decade ago is a bonanza now, and this range of hills which was the Mecca miners so long ago, is again the magnet which is drawing prospectors, promoters and capitalists from newer fields.

This district, situated as it is, offers the opportunities for record making in cheap mining. It has water power, the appropriating, sufficient to operate machinery; a railroad within a few miles, ideal climatic conditions, is a good farming district, no labor troubles, large ore deposits, and dry mines. Already a few investors have secured property and are making arrangements for active work on an extensive scale. Some one has named this district "Lower Tonopah," which is misleading, as it is nearly two hundred miles south of Tonopah. The citizens here think the old name of Lone

Pine is quite good enough, and surely it is.

The formation of this range is principally a porphyry and granite. The larger veins are in dyke form, with a strike from east to west, the filling being quartz, porphyry, and talc. The values—chiefly gold—seem to be well distributed, regular and of a fair grade.

But this is only a part of Central Inyo, and perhaps some would say the smallest part; yet it shows the change of sentiment as to what constitutes a worked out mining country, or rather a country not worked out but neglected, and also the general interest being manifested in all fields of mining.

Should railroad connection be made between Keeler, the present terminus of the Carson and Colorado, and some point on the Southern Pacific, this country will be within easy reach of Los Angeles, which will be of great benefit to both places. At some future time, I will write of the working mines of Central Inyo, which may be of interest to those engaged in the same class of mining.

HALL.

Lone Pine, Inyo Co., California,
March 20, 1903.

THE RED ROVER.

Vein of Rich Ore Reported to Have been Uncovered.

The Los Angeles Mining Review learns that a vein of rich ore has been uncovered in the Red Rover mine at Acton, Los Angeles county, California. The Red Rover is owned by a company bearing the same name, the principal stockholders in which are ex-Governor Gage, Mr. H. O. Collins, Mr. George Denis, and some other prominent Los Angeles citizens. Yet, and notwithstanding all such advantages, the lines of the Red Rover have not been cast in pleasant places: this is not due to any fault in the mine, solely to the lamentable fact that the property has been controlled by one who does not seem to care a fig whether the Red Rover be a mine or simply a big hole in the ground.

It is also learned that Mr. W. R. Shilling, who was for several years superintendent of the Red Rover, and who is thoroughly familiar with its splendid possibilities, went to Acton to have a look at the newly reported vein and has expressed himself greatly pleased with it. The wonder is, why do not the directors of the Red Rover work the property; or if they will persist in not working it why do they not sell it and give some one else a chance to make a mine of it?

MINERS' STOCK EXCHANGE.

REPORTED FOR THE MINING REVIEW

LOS ANGELES, March 26.

The Five Metals Company was listed this week on the Exchange.

Business throughout the week was good, with a good feeling prevailing. Over 50,000 shares were dealt in. On Wednesday 28,000 shares of stock were sold.

A movement is on foot to list some of the reliable Tonopah (Nevada) stocks.

There are some Searchlight stocks that may be listed.

A mining bureau has been established at Lewiston, Idaho, with Mr. Fred H. Wood as president.

VISIT THE MINES.

Nevada Keystone Stockholders Investigate the Company's Properties.

Mr. Joan Lally of St. Louis, Mo.; General C. F. A. Last, Mr. Auguste Marquis, and Mr. John Hauerwaas of Los Angeles, stockholders of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company, and Mr. Carl F. Schader, general manager of the company, returned a few days ago to Los Angeles from a trip of inspection to the company's mines, which are situated about seven miles from Sandy, Lincoln county, Nevada.

Mr. Lally, who represents the largest stockholders in St. Louis, made a special trip all the way from that city for the purpose of investigating the property and reporting to the St. Louis stockholders. He expressed himself highly pleased with the result of his visit, as did the other gentlemen.

The new incline and hoisting plant is now operating to a depth of 200 feet below the main tunnel level, and everything is working to perfection. The ore bins are full of ore averaging \$60 per ton. All the ore being stoped is coming from the slope between the 100 and 200 levels, where there is seven feet of ore assaying from \$50 to \$70 per ton.

The ore chute between the 200 and 300-foot levels is being put in shape ready for stoping when needed.

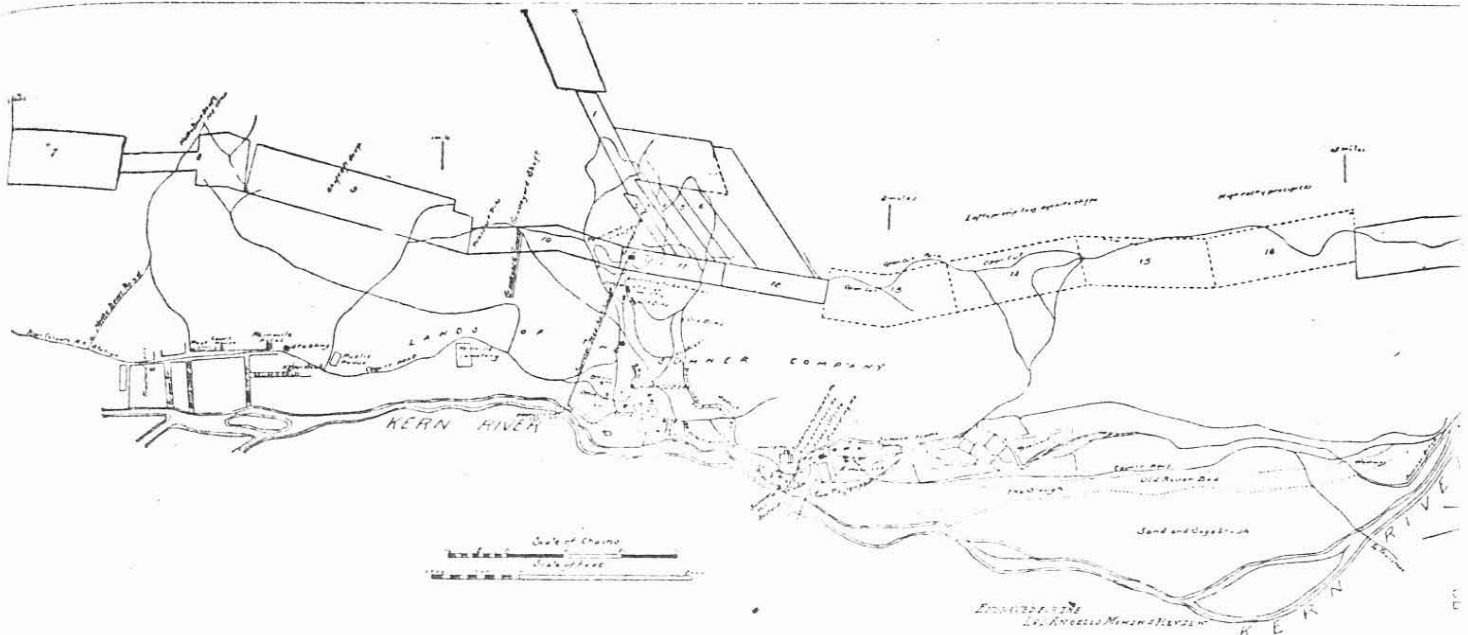
The winze being sunk between the 300 and 400-foot levels is all in high-grade ore, which shows that the ore chutes are gaining in strength both in length and width as depth is reached. Assays taken foot by foot as the winze is being sunk, give returns of from \$48 to as high as \$216 per ton. The average width of the vein is about four feet, with average value of about \$60 per ton.

At Sandy, Nevada, the mill is in full operation and everything is activity. Mr. W. J. Brooks, of San Francisco, who was recently employed by the company as head mill man, is in full charge of the plant. The cyanide plant is now being cleaned out and renovated and will be in full operation about April 1st. The company will endeavor to clean up the entire old tailing ponds this season. They are also arranging to put in a large Canvas concentrating plant, which will reduce the amount of tailings to be treated by the cyanide process fully 50 per cent.

The company is working from forty to fifty men at the mines, and when the cyanide plant is put in operation from ten to twelve men at the reduction works.

Los Angeles Mining Review

KERNVILLE DISTRICT, KERN COUNTY, CALIF.



SKETCH SHOWING SURFACE OF MINES IN KERNVILLE DISTRICT, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

THE ACCOMPANYING sketch is from a blue print sent to the Los Angeles Mining Review by C. S. Long, of the Lady Belle Gold Mining Company, Kernville, Kern county, California.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 17, mines of the Kern and Kern River Mining Company covered by United States patents.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, mines of Boston Kern River Mining Company unpatented.

Nos. 1, 18, Lady Belle Gold Mining Company. No. 1 patented, No. 18 unpatented.

Nos. 2, 3, 10, 11, mines of T. W. & Company, United States patents.

Nos. 7, 19, 20, various owners.

In a letter accompanying the blue print Mr. Long says:

Adjoining these mines there are many unpatented mines being developed by prospectors; with the introduction of electric power these will all be in operation. Wood is out of the question for fuel as the Forest Reserve covers all ground not held under private ownership. Transportation from railroad on oil-carriage being one cent per pound prohibits the use of oil for fuel. The waters of the Kern River will generate sufficient electric power to make this the greatest gold mining region in

California. At the present time I have the management of the properties, being operated by different companies but with mutual interests. They control an aggregate of water rights on the Kern River sufficient to supply as much as 2500 horsepower, which will be used to generate both compressed air and electric power to operate these mines. When it is taken into consideration that two of these properties alone have an aggregate of two and a half miles of shafts, drifts and tunnels and the greatest depth so far attained is only 400 feet (the mines being operated from the same surface workings) a few ideas can be formed of future operations on the properties. They contain three parallel veins, having a slate foot-wall and a granulate dipping wall which is overlaid by granite. To the appearance of slate in contact with this vein, is attributed the immense size of the ore body bearing mineral mined and milled on the surface, has a width of 150 feet. The longest ore chute in the two mines adjoining is 1000 feet.

After speaking of some maps and photographs of underground workings which he intends having made, Mr. Long writes: "I think it will be a surprise to many to realize how little they know of this district, which produced from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a month for a long time. . . . I will hazard the

prediction that this will be the best mining district in California within one year from the time it has electric power."

Oil Outlook.

The Los Angeles Herald, in its report of oil operations for March, says:

"The new month opens with oil operators well pleased with the outlook. Even at the present time prices are in advance of what they were a month ago, and this particularly applies to the lighter oils. Locally a number of contracts have been closed at 60 cents, and in small lots higher prices are being obtained. Of surplus there is none."

APR 11 03

The option held by Dr. W. A. Hendryx of Los Angeles, on the Bagdad group of mines, near Ludlow, San Bernardino county, California, expires on Monday next (April 5.) The option calls for \$1,200,000. The property comprises several mining claims owned by the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, which company has expended a considerable sum of money in developing the ore bodies. The directors, and, practically, the owners of the group of mines, are United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. E. Van Etten of the New York Central Railway Company, Mr. J. B. Beckley, Mr. Ben E. Chase, and Mr. J. H. Stedman, all of whom are millionaires. Inquiry was made at the office of Dr. Hendryx, in this city, whether the option would be taken, but as Dr. Hendryx was absent nothing could be learned.

It was learned this week that the Los Angeles railway, running from Los Angeles to Johannesburg, San Bernardino county, in this State, was sold to the Union Trust Company of New York, but for whose account has not been learned.

NEEDLES QUADRANGLE.

Being Mapped by the United States Geological Survey.

It is stated in a press bulletin from Washington, D. C., that what is known as the Needles quadrangle is now under survey by the United States Geological Survey, and topographic maps of the region will soon be prepared. This area lies in eastern San Bernardino county, California, and southwestern Mohave county, Arizona, and touches the Nevada State line on the north. The Colorado River cuts through the district from northwest to southeast, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. At the eastern end of the basin included in the quadrangle the greatest depression is the Sac-

DEATH VALLEY.

Interesting Account of that Wierd and Desolate Region.

In Mines and Minerals for April, is an article by Don Maguire on Death Valley, in Southern California, which is very interesting, from which the following is taken:

Inyo and San Bernardino counties, California and Nye county, Nevada, taken as one united area comprise the most utterly desert region within the area of the United States. When I state this I do not mean that all of the area above named is entirely an irreclaimable desert, but the greater part of the section is, and within its area lies what may be termed the culmination of sterility, the one spot

wherein desolation is supreme, and whose name was well applied, for within no part of the known world is there another such spot as Death Valley.

The land is wierdly desolate, and the dreary regions of the damned are well typified in that locality during the months of June, July, August, and September of each year. Like all of the great valleys of Nevada and California, Death Valley lies oblong from north to south. Its length is about fifty miles and its width from mountain range to

mountain range about thirty-five miles, although the width of the deepest part of Death Valley is less than thirty miles.

There are three features that, taken together, have made Death Valley what it is. These are: First, the surface of the valley is about 210 feet lower than the surface of the ocean. Second, the high range of the Panamint Mountains shuts out from this deep valley the last vestige of moist winds that blow from the Pacific Ocean. These winds, even before they reach

the summits of the Panamint Range on the west, have swept across the Mojave Plains and next have blown over the Panamint Desert so that what little moisture they carry is exhausted before they roll across the Panamint Mountains. In the atmosphere of Death Valley in the month of August there is less than one-half of one per cent. of moisture. Third, the country surrounding Death Valley, made up of volcanic ranges—black, red, green, yellow and brown—wherein caustic mineralization has for countless centuries furnished the elements of sterility to every storm, torrent, and cloudburst that have, during these ages, washed down their sides, thus precipitating in the deep valley below the deposits of borax we now find there.

Death Valley Desert is thus surrounded by Ralston Desert on the north, Panamint Desert on the west, Mojave Desert on the south, and the Amargosa Desert on the east; and its depression being lower than any of the above, need we wonder that it should be a center of misery, when the hot rays of summer pour down upon it and the refracted heat strikes it from the Panamint and Funeral Mountain ranges. During the three summer months and first month of autumn the heat in Death Valley rises to 137 to 139 degrees, higher by far than anywhere else in the western world; not only does this heat exist there during the day but also during the night, for the mountains on either side and the hard surface of the middle valley, during the day heated like the walls of a furnace, do not have time to cool perceptibly until the sun again rises in a copper sky, and thus for weeks and months, unfavored by moisture, this great central isolated region toasts and burns, a land of silence and desolation.

BAGDAD MINES.

Company will Continue to Operate them, and on a Large Scale.

The option held by Los Angeles part on the property of the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, near Barstow, in San Bernardino county, California, has not been taken up. The option was for \$1,200,000 and expired

option for \$1,200,000 made an offer to dispose of the property for \$2,400,000, in which increased amount provision was made of \$400,000 for reduction works to be built at the mines. Allowing for this, it remains that the holders of the option sought to clear \$800,000 on the transaction; that they did not, and did not clear anything, is because they wanted to clear too

much. This little story carries with it a beautiful moral, but it would have the appearance of "rubbing it in" on the gentlemen who failed to take up their option, if we made a "point" of it at this time.

The Bagdad mines are situated eight miles south of Ludlow on the Santa Fe-Pacific railway, and are owned by the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, whose stockholders, officers and directors are chiefly wealthy eastern men. A railway is being constructed from the Bagdad mines to Ludlow on the Santa Fe, which when completed will permit the ore being shipped to the 50-stamp mill at Barstow.

As soon as it was definitely known that the property would not pass from the possession of its present owners, work was stopped at the Barstow mill, a view of which, as it now is, is here shown, the intention being to thoroughly overhaul it and put in new machinery. Both mines and mill will continue to be under the general management of Mr. E. H. Stagg, of Johannesburg, who is also general manager of the Randsburg railway, and who in all matters connected with the Bagdad mines and Barstow mill has

represented the companies owning them.

The stockholders in the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company are: Messrs. J. N. Beckley, Benj. E. Chase, J. H. Stedman, E. Van Etten, E. H. Stagg and United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew. It is estimated that the combined wealth of these men is \$40,000,000.

Monday morning, April 6. The company will not again offer the property for sale but will work them on their own account.

The trouble in this deal was not because the option called for a sum more than the property is worth, but because the option, after having been taken up, was loaded up to an amount just twice what the option called for. The parties holding the

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The UMPIRE ORE SAMPLER

(Patented Sept. 10, 1901)

An appliance that will quickly sample ore in quantities of from one to one hundred pounds. Made for hand and power, and arranged so that it may be readily cleaned. Write for illustrated circulars of Assayers' Modern Appliances.

F. W. BRAUN CO.

SAN FRANCISCO HOUSE
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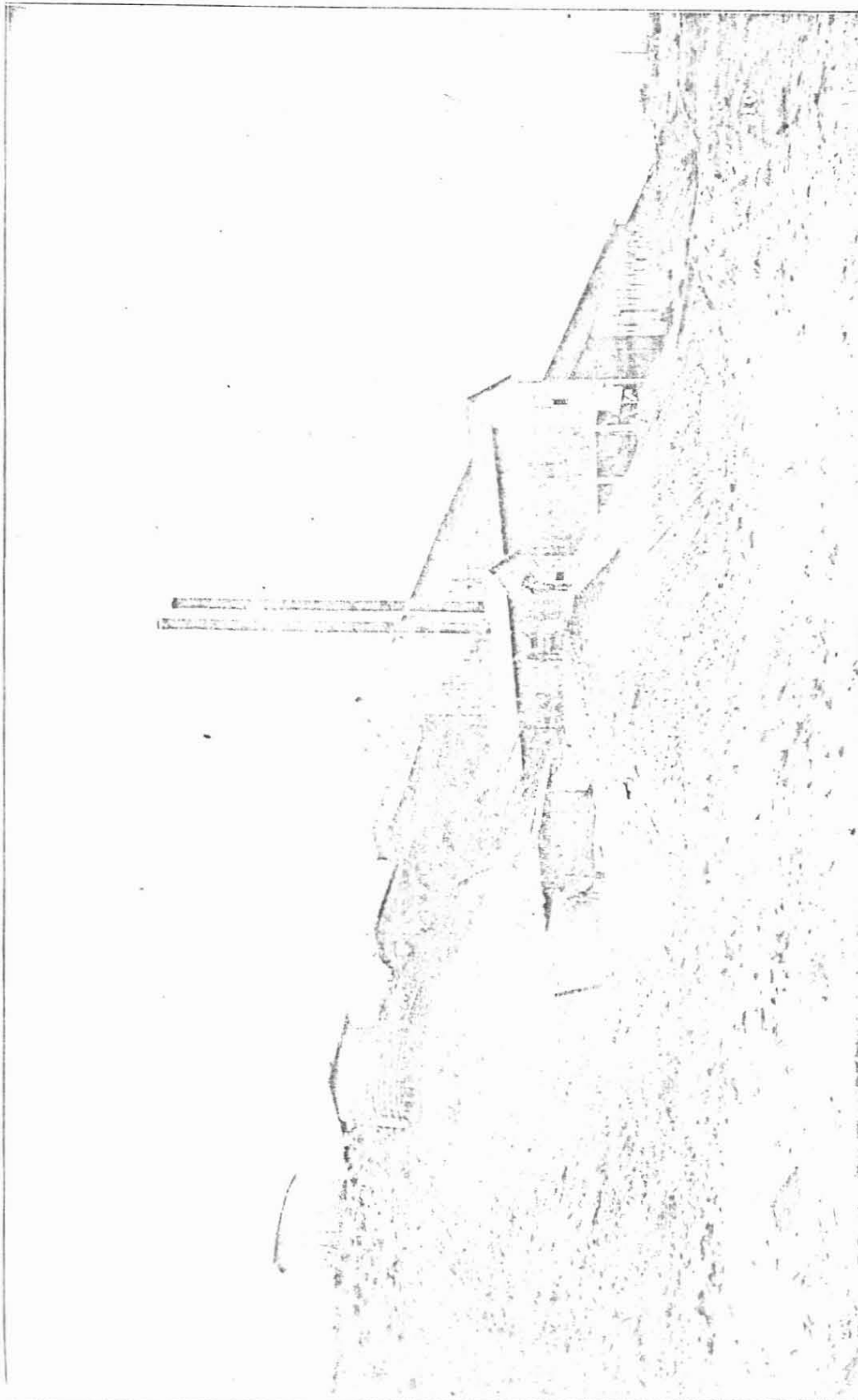
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A COMPLETE STOCK CARRIED IN BOTH CITIES

Sole Agents for Ainsworth's Balances for the Pacific Coast and Australian Colonies



APR 11 '03



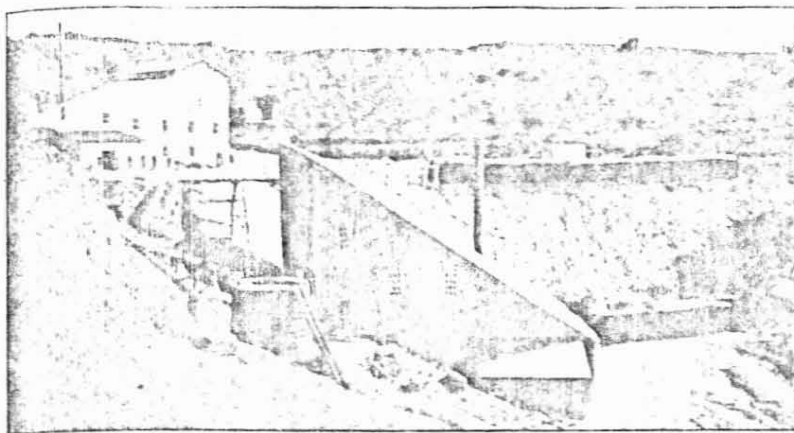
THE FIFTY-STAMP MILL AT BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA.

SAN DIEGO NOTES.

The Noble Mines. New Placer Ground. The Oriflamme. Owens Mill.

In an article about the Noble mines the Miner of Julian, San Diego county, California, quotes Mr. J. Andrew Wauchope, superintendent for the Glades Mining Company, which owns the Noble mines, as saying that the ore shows increased richness with depth. The boarding and lodging houses for the miners, which were situated near one of the mines, have been removed to the camp at the mill, which is about half way between the two mines that are being worked, the Spring and Oxide, that are about three miles apart. The width of the ledge of the Spring has not been ascertained, as no cross-cut has been completed through it, but it shows that it is an immense ledge of quartz, at least twenty feet

The Ramona Sentinel says three prospectors (Craig, Holliday, and Bailey) sent out by a company of Sacramento (California) capitalists, have discovered some good placer diggings eight miles east of Ramona, near Ballena, on the property of Mr. J. C. Ferguson. The Sentinel then says: "The strike was made in a large gravel deposit on the south of Ballena mountain. First a prospect hole was sunk about five feet to bedrock, and rich colors found. The average pans at bedrock were ten cents to the pan. Four more holes were sunk further up the hill, the highest one being about one quarter of a mile from the first, and all proved equally rich. The gentlemen were so well pleased with the outlook that Mr. Riley has gone to Mexico to report to the company. will recommend that wells be sunk and pumps put in to furnish water to work the diggings. Arrangements



OWENS MILL, JULIAN, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

ledge, containing a rich pay streak that sometimes yields ore that goes up into the hundreds of dollars to the ton. The Oxide has a 14-foot ledge, with a rich pay streak that produces ore that returns \$250 to the ton. The character of the ore is about half base and half free milling, and the concentrates of the same have recently yielded \$700 to the ton. It is the intention of the managers to treat some of the ore by the cyanide process. A force of thirty men is employed in the mines and mill. A electric plant has been constructed at the camp, and preparations are being made to increase the output of the mines.

have been made with Mr. Ferguson to work the ground if further developments prove it is really mining property.

New ground is being opened up in the Owens mine. Work is progressing at the Ranchita under the management of Mr. Delborn. Development work in the Elevada mine at Banner is to be resumed.

J. D. Moulton and L. N. Bailey have several men working in their mine at Banner, the Oriflamme, which shows up good paying rock at the several prospect openings besides at the bottom of the 80-foot shaft and in the drifts.

Los Angeles Mining Review
1903

"Nevada Keystone Gold Bar," April 18, 1903 (p 3)

Los Angeles office received a gold bar worth \$7,000 from Nevada Keystone Mining Company; result of 12-day run at mine in Sandy dist. Gold is 925 fine. Bar was shown at Miners' Stock Exchange.

p 11: "Tombstone's New Paper." Tombstone, Arizona. has a new weekly, The Tombstone American, published by Pull & Semple. Called "good evidence of Tombstone's resurrection. . . ."

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"San Diego County," April 25, 1903, p 12:

March returns from Golden Cross, Wedges:

Receipts \$10,127; disbursements \$13,394.

p 12: "San Bernardino County." Times-Index:

The Roosevelt Mining and Milling Co., whose claims adjoin the Bagdad mines, is cutting the vein in the north drift of the 200 level. Development shows large body of ore worth \$20 in gold to the ton.

###

"A Large Purchase," May 2, 1903, p 16:

The sale of 63 claims at the Bagdad mines is reported to Senator S.W. Torsey, Los Angeles, and Senator John D. Jones of Nevada. The claims adjoin the Chase, Roosevelt, Bagdad, Ludlow Bell, and other properties.

p 17: "Install a Plant." Arondo Gold Mining Co. reportedly is about to install a 100-ton plant and tramway. Co. reports strike of \$98 ore at 150-ft level.

p 12: "San Bernardino County."

S.P. Sun: O.K. Mine is down to 300 ft. and new mill running.

Brooklyn Mill running night and day.

25 men at ~~xx~~ work at Supply Mine.

Times Index: Five men working at Gus Hamstadt's ~~Vxx~~ Vulcan Mine.

p 12: "Kern County." Ore taken from Mattie claim. Rand.

averaging \$52 a ton and \$12 in tailings.

10-stamp mill at Baltic doing good work; shaft down 225 ft.

pp 12-13: "Searchlight District." W.A. Macdonald of Providence Exploration and Development Co. examining mines.

###

"Kernville District," May 9, 1903, p 11.

Canal is being built from Kern River to Lady Belle Gold Mining Co's props. Electric plant will be built. Ingersoll compressor had arrived.

p 12: "San Bernardino County." Needles machine shows have been working night and day.

Times-Index: Long-awaited railroad to Death Valley borax fields will be built from Ivanpah, 104 miles. Road will carry motor trains.

p 12: "San Diego County." California Gold Mines Co. has made a 3rd shipment; consisted of two bars.

Julian Miner: sample of 30 tons of Washington Mine ore not rich enough to ship but will give good returns when run through mill batteries; is free milling.

p 13: "Mining Notes." Ted Tock Mine found that assays \$78 ton.

APR 25 '03

APR 25 '03

APR 25 '03

The Nevada Keystone.

The Nevada Keystone Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., payable to stockholders of record of April 25, 1903.

At the annual stockholders' meeting held this week in Los Angeles the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: J. J. Davis, president; Jacob Adloff, first vice-president; T. H. Dudley, second vice-president and treasurer; Carl F. Schader, general manager; T. A. Johnson, secretary.

The company has, in conformity with law, changed the par value of its stock from \$10 a share to \$1 a share. Of the authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000 there has been \$600,000 issued.

THE DESERT'S WEALTH.

Senator Dorsey's High Opinion of Ludlow District.

Senator S. W. Dorsey returned to Los Angeles a few days ago from a trip to some of the mining camps on the Desert. Referring to them he says in the Los Angeles Times:

"Local capitalists and mining men who have been rushing off to Mexico and Arizona in the search of rich mineral fields have overlooked what is in my judgment one of the richest gold sections in the country. I refer to the gold ledges of the desert; especially in the vicinity of Ludlow."

Senator Dorsey then expresses himself as much pleased with what he had seen during his trip. The Chase, Roosevelt, Bagdad and other properties were visited, and in all development work is in full swing.

These mines are located eight miles southwest of Ludlow on the Santa Fé.

Victor and Ord Districts.

Dr. Stephen Bowers returned to Los Angeles a few days ago from examinations of a gold mining property near Ord Mountain, and of a copper property near Victor, San Bernardino county, California. He reports much mining activity in the Victor and Ord districts. The Doctor will now resume his United States Geological Survey work among the Cretaceous deposits of Orange and Riverside counties, in this State.

A STRIKE IN THE PINON.

The Pinon Mining Company, which some time ago purchased the Pinon group of mines in the Pinon mining district, Riverside county, California, reports having struck a 4½-foot vein of \$47 ore at the 50-foot level. This strike comes as an extra slice of good fortune, as the company is running its stamp mill at a good profit on \$16 ore, of which it has thousands of tons.

The claim on which this strike was made adjoins the old Pinon mine, which was worked twelve years ago and from which there was \$85,000 taken out of a 90-foot shaft, and as the present owners are hearing the Pinon the ore is getting richer, which would indicate that they will strike it as rich as the former owners did.

TUNGSTEN.

Editor of the Los Angeles Mining Review, Sir,—The recent discovery of Scheelite (not Wolframite) in Kern county, adds a new mineral of high metal value to the list of those known in California.

This latest discovery is in the nature of a surprise, it being the first

known discovery of Scheelite in this State. It is reported to have been found on the property of the Minnehaha Mining Company, about fourteen miles from Caliente, Kern county, and is said to occur in masses of six inches in thickness, between walls of limestone. A considerable quantity of it has been put through that company's mill, though no gold is known to exist in it. Its composition is essentially tungstate of calcium, carrying in the purest, 89.6 per cent. tungstic oxide.

The samples submitted to me contain 59.6 per cent. tungstic oxide.

Tungsten ores in commercial quantities, occur in only a few localities in the United States. The most important minerals, that is to say, those having the greatest commercial value, containing tungstic acid, are: Hubnerite, a manganese wolfram containing (maximum) 76.9 per cent. tungsten trioxide; Wolframite, an iron manganese tungstate, containing 74.5 per cent., and Scheelite, a tungstate of calcium, containing 89.6 per cent. The gravity of these minerals is notable,—about 7.5 in the two former and 6 in Scheelite. Wolframite and Hubnerite are dark grayish or brownish black, Scheelite is white, gray, green, etc.

The price of tungsten ore has ranged from \$1 to \$6 per unit of twenty pounds tungsten trioxide. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of tungsten steel. A process of reducing the ore to pure tungsten oxide is by fusion with soda, leaching out the soluble tungstate of soda and adding an acid which throws down the oxide, which is separated by means of filter presses. Low grade ores can without doubt be concentrated up to a sufficiently good grade for shipment.

Yours truly,

E. M. WADE.

Los Angeles, April 27, 1903.

MAY 2 1903

NEW YORK MOUNTAINS.

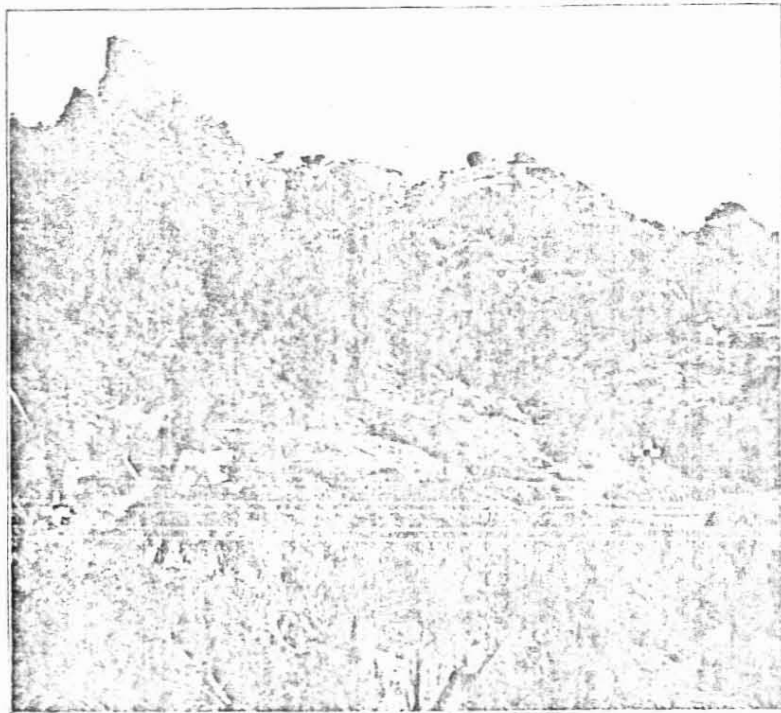
Development Making It an Important Mining District.

That the New York Mountains of the Providence Range, in San Bernardino county, California, will soon become an important mining center is evidenced not only from the thousands of tons of ore developed and ready for reduction in the New York Cañon upon the Alpha group of mines, but also from the immense ore bodies developed upon the Giant Ledge Gold & Copper Company's large holdings in the center of the New York Mountains. Here

\$700,000 worth of ore developed and ready for reduction, and active preparations are being made for treatment of these ores. To the present time fully 1200 feet of development work has been done.

The company owns 245 acres of patented ground; the millsites will be surveyed for patent; the water supply is ample.

Among the stockholders of the Giant Ledge are several prominent Los Angeles people. At the last meeting of the directorate Mr. Andrew Glassell increased his holdings and was elected vice-president of the company. Major



VIEW SHOWING WIDTH OF ORE BODY, BETWEEN X'S, ON GIANT LEDGE

with is a cut from photograph taken a few days ago by Mr. Andrew Glassell, vice-president of the Giant Ledge company, showing the width of the vein between the white "x's" of their great fissure vein at the north end of their property; the vein being all ore between its walls, proved by cross-cuts to be all of one hundred feet in width. The ore will be quarried and transported by a wire rope tramway and treated 4000 feet distant upon a mill-site, which is accessible also for their other workings.

In a report recently made it is stated that there is a total of over

Joseph Hardie, of Birmingham, Alabama, is one of the large stockholders in the company, and has been elected one of its directors.

DALE DISTRICT.

Sale of the Supply. O. K. in Good Ore. The Capitola.

Mr. C. B. Eaton of Dale, San Bernardino county, California, sends the Mining Review the following notes:

The Supply group, consisting of the Supply and Reef claims, has been sold to Chicago parties; the stated price is \$100,000, on account of which a first payment shall be made on September next. The purchasing parties have decided to open up the claims in a big way and have instructed their

manager to put twenty-two men at work.

A company composed of Banning and Redlands (California) parties, has been organized to take over the three claims north of the Supply group, and which are the extension of the Supply.

Under its new management the O. K. is continuing its drift at the 300-level, and is still in high-grade ore. The O. K. people do not yet know what they have got; to the present time there has not been any judicious cross-cutting done.

The lower tunnel in the Capitola has been completed into the winze. They will now sink from the winze another 100 feet, of which ten feet have been done. To the present time between 1700 and 1800 feet of development work has been done on the Capitola group, the greater part of which has been on the Capitola claim.

MAY 2 1903

Los Angeles, May 2, 1903.

CALIFORNIA KING.

Attachment Served on its Properties has no Importance.

It is not likely that the attachment served on the properties of the California King Gold Mines Company, which are in San Diego county, California, by the Colorado Iron Works, of Colorado, will amount to much. This latter company claims that a sum amounting to \$38,845 is due it by the California King Gold Mines Company and commenced suit against the latter for the recovery of the amount. The mining company disputes the validity of the claim, and as the question is now in the courts the mere serving of an attachment on the properties has no significance other than to make it momentarily appear that the California King Gold Mines Company is in bad shape financially.

That can hardly be the case, judged by the shipments of gold bullion the company is making from its mines to New York. On the 15th instant the second consignment of bullion reached the New York office of the company. It consisted of two bars together worth \$22,000. Now that the company's plant is in good working order there is every good reason for believing that bullion shipments will now go forward regularly and that the shipments will be of increased value.

The Los Angeles Mining Review learns that a deal is on for the sale by Captain De La Mar of his Gold Mountain mines in San Bernardino county, California. Pending negotiations the forty-stamp mill is closed down. The property is a good one and since Captain De La Mar purchased it from "Lucky" Baldwin has been a good payer.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

The discovery in California of the mineral Scheelite (a tungstate of calcium) may be classed as one of the most important mineral discoveries made in this State. Mr. E. M. Wade, in his letter printed in this paper last Saturday, did well in drawing direct and marked attention to it. The samples of Scheelite submitted to him for analysis, contained 59.6 per cent. tungstic oxide, a percentage so high as to give it a commercial value. The demand for this mineral by the great steel manufacturing companies has always been greater than the supply, and if it be demonstrated that there exists in Kern county a large deposit of it, it will not be long before the owners of the property will have purchasers for all they can produce of it. And even should the Scheelite discovered not carry as high a percentage of tungstic oxide as do some others of the same mineral family, yet, as Mr. Wade points out, the lower grades of the ore could no doubt be concentrated up to a sufficiently good grade for shipment.

SANDY DISTRICT, NEVADA.

Many People Visit it. Clean-up at the Nevada Keystone.

(Occasional Correspondence.)

SANDY, Nev., April 25, 1903.

The interest in mining properties is bringing into this and adjoining districts quite a crowd of visitors, including principals, managers, stockholders and prospectors. The weather has been very pleasant, producing a good feeling, aside from the favorable impressions created by the facts and information obtained concerning the mines and prospects. Among those who passed through here last week was Mr. Frank M. Smith (the Borax King) with and having in charge a party including titled Englishmen, making the trips in special fast stages and railroad trains to Blake from a trip to the borax deposits.

Another party who spent several days here, included Messrs. Schader and Johnson of the Nevada-Keystone Mining Company, and their guests, Messrs. Burton and Humphries, English stockholders in the company, and Mr. Louis Blankenhorn of Los Angeles. Under the guidance of Mr. Carl Andersen, the able young superintendent of the Keystone, they were shown the various processes of milling and cyaniding the ores—for which the company has of late greatly improved and enlarged its plant,—and a visit through the mine. Although he had shipped to Los Angeles early in the month a bar worth \$6300, representing fourteen days run in March, Mr. Andersen at the request of his visitors ordered another clean-up of the mill for the thirteen days of April, all the stages of which, including the retorting and melting, were witnessed by them. The resulting bar of 207 ounces and worth over \$4000, was a most gratifying one and was taken back to Los Angeles. No clean up of the tailings cyanided since the new start has thus far been made but they are expected to produce from \$3000 to \$4000 per month.

The mine was thoroughly examined by the visiting party, with its thousands of feet of development, the new 22-horsepower gasoline hoist doing passenger service for the party on the new incline to the 100, 200, and 300 levels. The mine is perfectly dry and the ore is free milling; carrying only gold values.

The ore—a limestone impregnated with iron which carries the values—seems to be of an unusual character, and has been the subject of a report to the company, which, as the "Genesis of the Ore Bodies of the Nevada-Keystone Mining Company," has since been widely republished in scientific and mining journals as a valuable contribution to the literature of mining. Its author is Mr. Andersen, the company's mining engineer and superintendent, who is a graduate of Freyburg, Germany, and a member of several mining engineering societies.

50,000 SHARES
OF
THE PINON GOLD MINING CO.'S STOCK
AT 10c

IN 10 DAYS IT WILL BE SELLING FOR 25c

THE PINON GOLD MINING CO.
428 BYRNE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

WHY NOT MINE FOR TIN?

There are over 900 square miles of tin land in Southern California, yet some of our people persist in saying This is not all pay ground, however there are many concentrations that will pay well to work.

What our country needs is more scientific investigation and less knocking by people who know nothing about it. We as American people are all interested in this enterprise, and should work for its success. For years it has been kept in the back ground by the tin combine, and is now being opposed in New York and elsewhere.

The Santa Ana Tin Mining Company owns but a small portion of this vast body of tin land. However they will make all of their stockholders wealthy, when the mill is put in operation.

This is not a stock jobbing proposition, but a strictly business one, and we hope you will consider it a valuable amount of treasury stock for sale. Write for prospectus.

502 Laughlin Bldg. **SANTA ANA TIN MINING COMPANY** LOS

DEER PARK DISTRICT.

Colorado Parties are Pleased with their Recent Purchases.

In reference to the recent purchase by Colorado parties of some mining properties in Deer Park district, San Diego county, California, the Daily Mining Record of Colorado Springs, Colorado, says:

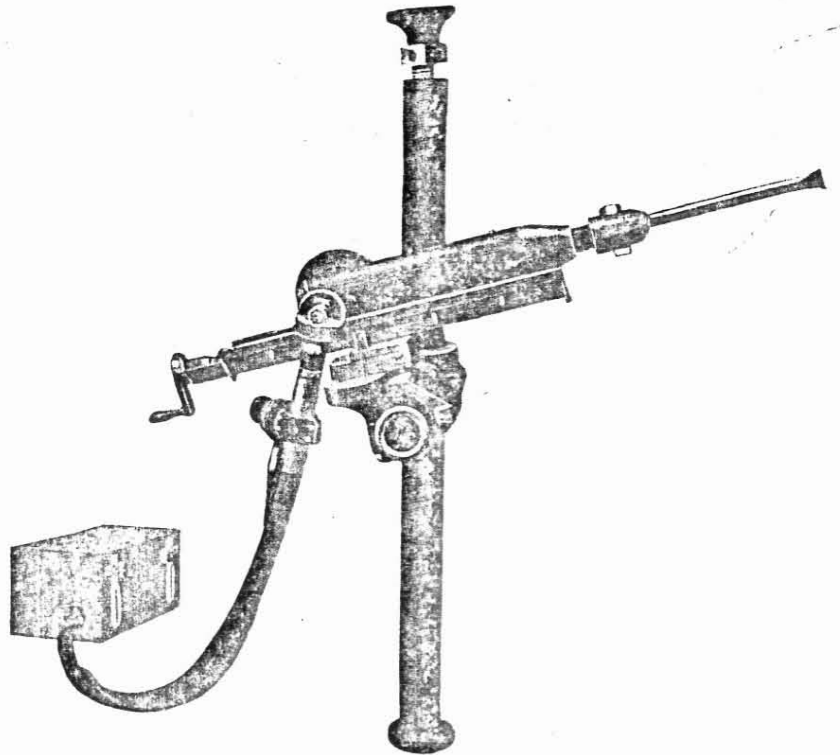
"In his recent trip to Deer Park mining district, California, E. D. Marr, of the brokerage firm of Marr & Midgah, annexed a promising claim to their valuable acreage.

"The Deer Park district is in San Diego county, sixty miles east of the city of San Diego, and about fourteen miles from the Mexican border. Many years ago it was the scene of activity, and even with the gopher-like style of mining pursued by the Mexicans was productive of no inconsiderable quantity of mineral of good value.

"With the addition of the Old Rube, a 20-acre tract, which was bought by Mr. Marr for the California States Mines company, the corporation will possess a complete title to sixty acres. The Old Rube end-lines adjoin the company's Free Coinage claim, and it is believed to contain an extension of the latter's ore bodies.

"An English company has taken over the Old Noble mines and from appearances and reports no poor deal was made. The cost to the English company was \$30,000. It is said that a recent offer of \$250,000 has been refused.

"While the shaft is shallow, something like 150 feet in depth, there was no need for additional depth, a vein of seventeen feet in width supplying sufficient material for any work the earlier operators might have cared to indulge in. The average value of the ore was \$25, but some concentrates were worth \$700 to the ton. Several hundred feet may be added to the depth of the shaft and development started on a systematic basis."



THE GARDNER ELECTRIC ROCK DRILL.

FOR SALE BY

CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL WORKS, 547 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

MAY 2

33

MAY 9

MAY 16

SEARCHLIGHT, NEVADA.

New Era's Mill—Auto Service—The Parallel Company's Group.

A correspondent, who returned this week to Los Angeles from Searchlight, sends the Mining Review the following notes of mining operations in that camp:

Forney & Hilbish have given a bond on the Santa Fé, adjoining the Parallel company's ground.

The New Era company is making preparations for the erection of the new stamp mill which the company recently purchased.

Mr. James Harland, owner of the stage and freight lines, intends to replace his freight wagons with autos. At present, he is feeding over sixty head of horses; the expense saved will be considerable.

The Quartette is now operating twenty stamps, twenty at the Colorado River and ten at the Golden Treasure claim. The ten-stamp mill recently erected is a model piece of machinery. The monthly production in gold bullion is heavy.

Mr. Perow, of the Southern Nevada company has an automobile, which he operates between his property and Searchlight. This shows the splendid the district has.

The Parallel company is doing extensive development work. It is sinking from the 100-foot station to the foot level; also drifting south on ledge from the 100-foot level. The all along is carrying splendid

work. Mr. T. D. Forney has charge the work. The ledge belonging to Parallel company is the same one which has been opened up by the Noble, a distance of a half mile, which is some thirty feet in width.

Gold Bars.

Several lots of gold bars arrived in Los Angeles this week, as if to add lustre to La Fiesta.

One lot consisted of three bars from the Nevada Keystone mines, in the Sandy district, Lincoln county, Southern Nevada. The total value of the three bars was over \$13,306. They can be seen in the window of Montgomery Bros., jewelers, on South Spring street.

Another bar was from the Nevada Chief mines, in Esmeralda county, Nevada. Its weight is 164 ounces. Mr. McMannon reports that the mill at the Nevada Chief is now running full time, and that the cyanide plant will be completed and in operation this month. When that is ready the bullion output will be largely increased.

The International Equipment Company sent down a bar weighing 223 ounces, valued at \$3500, from its Ratcliff mine, at Ballarat, Inyo county, California. This bar represented last month's clean-up; another bar, of larger dimensions, is looked for at the close of the present month.

Ballarat News.

Mr. U. S. G. Todd, general manager, is in Los Angeles from the Cecil R. mines at Ballarat, Inyo county, Cal., and reports eight stamps in operation in high-grade ore.

He considers the Panamint Light, Power and Ice Company a valuable adjunct to the Cecil R., as it will solve the fuel question for that and other companies operating in the South Park district.

Mr. Todd reports much activity in mining around Ballarat. A very rich ore body was recently struck about ten miles from Ballarat.

THE RAND DISTRICT.

United States Geological Survey will Issue Map of it.

A topographical map of the country adjacent to the Randsburg and Johannesburg mining districts, California, is now in press and will soon be issued by the United States Geological Survey. The area covered by this map is known as the Randsburg quadrangle, and embraces almost equal portions of Kern and San Bernardino counties, and shows part of the location of the Randsburg Railroad, which connects Johannesburg with Barstow, San Bernardino county.

The scale of this map is approximately one mile to the inch. The contour vertical interval of 50 feet shows well the topographic features of the region. All roads, trails, mines, and houses are shown with great exactness, and—most important in such an arid country—the positions of all wells, springs, reservoirs, and dry lakes are accurately located. This section is practically a desert, and unless water can be found within reasonable distances and at depths easily reached from the surface, prospectors and miners can not prosecute their work. The water for Randsburg and Johannesburg is piped from wells about five miles northeast of these places. It is of fairly good quality but is insufficient in quantity, and while the water company charges are not there regarded as excessive, the lowest rates would astonish those who are not familiar with this desert country. Persons occupying houses or tents without water pipes usually pay one dollar a barrel for water.

The whole area represented on this sheet is one of the most forbidding deserts in the United States. The valleys are practically sand beds, the mountains bare masses of rock. The only vegetation in the valleys is scattered, low cactus, with here and there a greasewood or creosote bush about knee-high. The mountains are absolutely devoid of grass or trees.

The mineral wealth, principally gold, constitutes the whole value of the country; but this is sufficient to have built up during the last few years the flourishing mining camps of Randsburg and Johannesburg, with an aggregate population of about 1,200.

Los Angeles Mining Review
1903

(no title). May 16, 1903, p 11: May Lundy Mine, which is highest mine on coast, at 12,000 ft, has operated more than 14 years and has paid more than \$1 million in dividends.

p 12: "San Diego." In case of McDougal et al., vs. Fuller, trustees of Golden Cross were ordered to distribute \$37,785.73, minus \$4,968 for compensation of trustees.

p 13: "Ballarat District." L. A. Times: Cecil D. Mine at Ballarat has x produced 14 gold bars worth \$14,800. March and April cleanups have totaled \$6,000.

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"Busy at St. Elmo," May 30, 1903, p 11: Senator Torsey and associates, who

MAY 23 '03

MAY 20 '03

MAY 30 '03

Power Plant in Inyo County.

The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, is installing a power transmission plant near Reward, in Inyo county, California, from which it will transmit power electrically over a distance of about two miles to the mill of the Reward Gold Mining Company, where induction motors will be used to drive a twenty-stamp mill, an air compressor, and a rock breaker. The apparatus, which has been purchased from the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, includes a 120-kilowatt, three-phase alternator; a two-horse power exciter; a type "6" switchboard panel, including voltmeters, ammeters, rheostats, etc.; two fifty-horse power type "C" induction motors, complete with auto-starters, slide rails, etc.; a fifteen-horse power induction motor; three 112-kilowatt O. D. transformers; two one-kilowatt O. D. transformers, and eight lightning arrester units. The transmission will be at 2200 volts.

Bar from the Gold Peak.

A bar of gold came down last week from the Gold Peak mine, near Victor, San Bernardino county, California, and was on exhibit in a window on South Spring street. The Gold Peak was purchased some three months ago by Los Angeles parties, who have put up a mill and cyanide plant, and equipped the property. The bar is valued at \$1044, and the slimes from the tailings for the same time are valued at \$700, making \$1744 for the seven days' run. Enough ore is said to be blocked out to keep the mill running for a year.

Busy at St. Elmo.

Mr. N. A. Bondurant, who returned to Los Angeles a few days ago from a trip through the Rand mining district, is quoted as saying that Senator Stephen W. Dorsey and his associates are making things hum at St. Elmo, where the mining properties of the Johannesburg Gold Mining Company are being operated. A ten-stamp mill, purchased in Los Angeles, is being erected.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego County.

Receiver C. W. Pauly has filed with the Superior Court of San Diego county his twenty-fifth report. It shows the cyanide plant returns to have been \$10,191.03 during the month of April, and the estimated value of the clean-up on May 4 to have been \$5652. From a shipment of furnace accumulations, the sum of \$1069 was received. The expenditures were \$13,393.66, including a third payment of \$5000 to the trustees. The sum paid for labor during the month was \$2004.90.

Wells on the Desert.

At the instance of Mr. George W. Hoskins, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, the directors of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce adopted the following:

RESOLVED: That the Supervisors of San Bernardino and Inyo counties this State, and of Lincoln and Nye counties in Nevada, be conferred with requested to seriously consider advisability of giving special and prompt attention, in view of approaching hot weather on the Desert, to the preservation and purity of present wells and waters on the Desert, possibly sinking additional wells at central points, so that life of man and beast may be rendered more secure, and desert mining thus be more encouraged.

ALSO, that signs and notices be placed over the deserts with distances and directions given to the nearest water, for the benefit of the prospector and traveler in those parts.

A MICA MINE.

San Francisco Company Making Shipments from Lancaster.

The following is clipped from the Antelope Valley Gazette, of Lancaster, California:

"Representatives of the Mt. Alamo Mining Company of San Francisco, which is the owner of the mica mine seventy-one miles west of Lancaster, were driven to that mine this (last) week by Judge Bulkley. The party consisted of four, one being E. J. Stratton, another Dr. Hoskins, who is going to superintend the workings.

"This company has a valuable property, the product of which has been shipped from Bakersfield. It is their intention now, however, to make shipments from Lancaster and to bring the mica to market, not drawn by horses, mules or automobile, but by a huge traction engine. Forty tons will be hauled at a load."

SMELTER AT SAN DIEGO.

Order of Commerce of that City
Aiding the Project.

The location of a smelting plant at Tropic, on the Southern California coast, is a matter of considerable importance to the mining interests of Lower California, and of Lower California, possibly also of all mining regions on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. That being the case, following account printed in the Los Angeles Mining Review of the project being made by the Chamber of Commerce of that city to provide ways and means for the construction of a smelter at or near that city is of interest to the southwestern region. The plan says:

Another effort of the chamber of commerce is about to be crowned with success, and if the success promised, the effort, there will soon be a smelter of large proportions established within the city limits, and the business which will compel the business liners to stop here, and quite possibly the steamers which make the

west coast of Mexico and which now pass us by.

Two carloads of machinery for the plant have arrived here over the Santa Fe road, consigned, to the National Smelting and Refining company and J. W. Morgan, who represents the company, is here to take charge of it. With Mr. Morgan is Mr. Davis, who is to be associated with him in the project. They are superintending the unloading of the machinery, and will be ready to begin getting it in place, and the smelter in operation immediately, for that is Mr. Morgan's anxiety, for that is Mr. Morgan's anxiety to meet with the chamber of commerce through its committee.

The history of the transaction has been known all the time, but because of the fact that the offered options had not been accepted, it was deemed advisable to say little about the same. Mr. Morgan, who has been successful in promoting several large enterprises, has been at work with a smelter proposition for a good many months. His first plan was to locate the plant on the main land of Mexico at or near Guaymas, but for certain reasons that

was deemed inadvisable, and he turned his attention to this coast, making his first effort at San Diego as the best and most feasible location to be had. Through interested in Los Angeles he understood that the proposition could not be worked there or at any of the alleged harbors adjacent to that city. He thought that he could find what was wanted, namely a good location close to the water, so that facilities could be arranged to handle the ore, one to be smelted easily and expeditiously. He was right in thinking that what he wanted could be found here, and furthermore he found that the people of San Diego were willing and anxious to meet him half way.

A meeting was held at which were present with others, Mr. Morgan, President Frevert and Secretary Wood of the chamber of commerce; D. F. Garretson, Mayor Frank P. Frary and Dr. R. M. Powers. The proposition in all of its phases was discussed, and an agreement was finally entered into by which Mr. Morgan agreed to bring certain things about, and the gentlemen present agreed to supply a certain subsidy in the form of land suitable for a location of the smelter of the size which Mr. Morgan wished to promote, and which the committee desired to have located here if any was to come.

Both parties to the agreement have thus far carried out their respective portions of the agreement. The gentleman is here with a portion of his plant ready to be turned over to Mr. Morgan when the work shall have progressed to the point agreed upon. The land to be given as a subsidy is between the railroad track and the bay just below the brewery. There are about twenty-five acres in the tract, ten of which have been secured under bond from the San Diego Land and Town company, and fifteen of which have been secured from Rufus Choate.

The land has about 600 feet of water front, and it is not so very far to the quay-line, or deep-water line, so that a pier of reasonable length would let vessels land within a short distance of the main works of the smelter, so that a tramway would quickly land the ore in the furnace.

ART TILE WORKS.

Opening of the Works at Tropic Properly Celebrated.

August 1, of this year, was a day that will go down in the annals of Tropic, which is in this southern portion of California. On that day took place the formal inauguration of the works of the Pacific Tile Company. A thousand visitors were present on the occasion. Colonel G. J. Griffith, of Los Angeles, to whom is chiefly due the creation of this new and important industry in Southern California, in welcoming the company's guests at the art works, made a splendid address, of which the following is part:

"The name of our company implies that we purpose to produce art tiles for interior decoration. Business statistics show that more than a million and a half square feet of floor and wall tiles are annually consumed on the Pacific Coast, and there is to establishment for making them west of Indianapolis. The consumption of these goods, both East and on this Coast, is constantly increasing, and if we could turn out 1,000,000 square feet per year, which is about our present capacity, we should not supply more than one-half of our home demand in the immediate future. So the prospects are that we shall be kept pretty busy for some time to come."

Following Colonel Griffith's address songs were sung by a quartette of English tile-workers, who have been brought to Tropic to teach others the art of tile-making, after which refreshments were served.

It may be added, in conclusion, that more than 150 varieties of clay were exhibited at the works, all of which are from deposits within forty miles of Tropic. Some of the art work exhibited was very handsome, and of the colors requiring forty-five days in

1903

CENTRAL PORTION OF INYO.

WRITTEN FOR THE MINING REVIEW BY A. B. HALL.

HERE IS NO PORTION of the State of California of which so little is known, so little said or written of as the central part of the county. Yet this territory has a heavy producer of gold, silver, and copper for more than forty years, and from all appearances will continue to be such after many of the more recently discovered and extensively advertised mining sections have been forgotten. While gold, silver, and copper have been the leaders from a ship-standpoint, yet there are other products of other valuable minerals, products of which will in time make this part of the country famous. Soda, borax, nitrate, gypsum, asphaltum, sulphur, and iron are produced in quantities quite extensive and are to be worked in a large way, with assured commercial success. Keeler, on Owen's Lake, a vast deposit of soda, is produced, and perhaps this is the largest soda deposit in the United States. This plant is enlarged from year to year, and a reliable supply of crude soda is furnished enough of the refined soda to supply the American market for generations. Near here are marble quarries which have furnished the material for finishing many of the finest buildings of San Francisco, of which the Ferry Building is the most notable. This marble is of many colors and shades, takes a beautiful polish, and is pronounced by experts to be surpassed for ornamental and building purposes. About twenty miles to the east of Keeler, by the Inyo range of mountains, is Saline Valley. As its name indicates it is one vast deposit of saline borax. The borax deposits have been mined steadily with satisfying financial results to the owners for several years. The salt deposits have received attention owing to the long distance from rail transportation. But salt deposits! There is enough of the condiment to supply the Pacific coast for centuries, and, were there a road, enough to "do" the Salt Lake to a finish. Further east is Mesquite Valley, a large borax deposit. A wagon road has lately been projected from Keeler, and when completed this valley will contribute a large amount of the commercial borax now mined.

The copper deposits of this district are well described by Mr. Tweedy of the State Mining Bureau. While little has been done in copper mining, yet what has been done has been so satisfactory that extensive operations can be looked for soon. The Inyo range of mountains form the dividing wall between Owens and Saline valleys. This range extends from north to south and reaches an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet. It is well watered and timbered, and heavily mineralized, and has possessed some of the largest silver mines on the Coast. It was the late Senator Hearst acquired the foundation of his fortune, — the Modoc mine on Lookout mountain. Near the Modoc the Minnetta still

produces high grade galena, and does much to sustain Inyo's reputation as the foremost lead producer of the State.

Farther to the north of these properties is the Cerro Gordo mine. Every one in the business knows of old "Cerro Gordo," which prior to 1880 had paid its owners nearly \$2,000,000 and made many small fortunes besides. This property is being worked under lease by Mr. Thomas Boland and is still a good producer. Still farther north comes the Beveridge district, organized in the 70's. In this district are situated the Hunter Canyon group, Keynot, Gavalon, Chalula and several other gold properties, which are producing and have been for many years. The output for the district is nearly \$2,000,000.

The Union district adjoins the Beveridge on the north. In this district is the Reward mine, owned by a stock company of which Mr. J. D. Thompson of Pasadena, is president. Since acquiring this property the company has done much in the way of development and equipment. A modern 20-stamp mill has just been finished and put in commission. It is equipped with 1000 pound stamps, concrete mortar blocks, suspended feeders, copper plates, concentrating tables, and vanners, heavy rock crusher, ore elevators, Muller type clean-up pan, is lighted by electricity, and is thoroughly up to date in every particular. Water is obtained from a canal to generate electric power, which is transmitted a distance of about one-half mile, to operate the mill, compressor, pumps, etc. A three-rail tramway connects the mine and mill. The mine has reached a depth of 650 feet; the values improve and size of the ledge increases as sinking progresses.

This portion of Inyo county, with its large ore deposits, water power, timber, surrounded by a rich farming country, and all that goes to make an ideal mining district, is destined to be one of the heaviest producers of diversified mineral products in California.

An electric road from Mojave, Kern county, to Bishop, in Inyo county, is now being talked of and the men behind the enterprise seem confident of its completion in the near future. Should this road be built it will be the means of opening up one of the best mineral regions on the Pacific Coast.

MINE REPORTS.

Important Strike in the Arondo Mines, Inyo County.

The following extracts are from letters written by Mr. G. L. Dean from the mines of the Arondo Gold Mining Company, of which he is manager, to the company's office in Los Angeles. The Arondo mines are in the Argus Mountains, in the southern portion of Inyo county, California. Mr. Dean in his first letter says:

"I am sending you a bag of ore that I picked out at the bottom of the shaft at 252 feet. . . . We have six feet of this ore in shaft and the roof is of the same material. We struck it at 190 feet and it widens to three feet at 200, and has kept widening for fifty-two feet. My opinion from the short view I have of it is that we are just on top of the permanent ledge. I think the 100 tons of this ore in the bin from the shaft will average \$40 per ton."

Three days later Mr. Dean wrote again, saying:

"I can now start work east and west on the 150, 200, and 250-foot levels in good ore. You understand that the above refers to a high-grade body of ore encountered in our works and is not representative of the entire property set forth in our prospectus. How extensive this strike will prove we have no means of knowing. It will at least bring up the average of the large contiguous low-grade bodies and may prove a large high-grade property within itself."

As reported to the Mining Review assays from this ore body were as follows: Six to twelve inches of ore on the 150-foot level, \$98 per ton; three feet at 210 feet in the shaft, \$85 per ton; six feet at 250 feet down in the shaft, \$33.65 per ton. At 262 feet down (latest report received) the ore body had widened to the full width of the shaft, having held continuously from the 72-foot level.

President Roosevelt says: "If no man because he has to work he is worth his salt he will work. But what is the man going to do if the Labor Unions won't let him work?"

The Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco has entered upon its forty-fourth year. We sincerely wish, and Mr. Halloran, many happy turns of their birthdays.

The Nevada Keystone.

Mr. Carl Andersen, superintendent of the Nevada Keystone, has made his report to the company for April. In it he says:

During the month of April the Incline was sunk from a point 47 6-10 feet below the 200 level to the 300-foot level, a distance of 28 feet, a station was put in on this level and the Incline sunk 32 feet below the 300 level, or a total distance of 60 feet, besides placing the Station, which of course causes some delay in the sinking. During the month a total of 1494 tons of ore and waste was handled at a cost of \$393.63 or 26 cents per ton.

The mine development account of \$1,812.10, consisted as follows: The 100-foot level was run a distance south of 26 feet, and a crosscut 30 feet long was made towards the hanging wall. Nothing of any consequence was found but undoubtedly ore will be found ahead.

The same level was driven 45 6-10 feet north, showing more or less ore during the total distance, proving an ore chute going towards the surface. The same ore chute was struck in the main tunnel which was driven a distance of 28 3-10 feet, and which showed in the face 2 feet 9 inches of ore, assaying \$24 per ton.

The drift at the 150 level north from the Incline, was run a distance of 40 6-10 feet, and opened up into a nice body of ore. From this stope about 56 tons of ore have been taken since May 1st at a cost less than \$3 per ton. The roof of the stope now shows about 2 feet of ore about 10 feet in length. I expect this ore will continue to the 100 level.

On the 200 level the drift along the Fault and foot-wall was driven 38 3-10 feet, mostly through broken lime.

Raise No. 1 on the 200-foot level was continued a distance of 38 feet.

Raise No. 3 on the 200 level produced during April 72 5-10 tons of ore at a cost of \$3 per ton; the ore is now almost all extracted but may open up again.

The 300-foot level was run a distance of 45 feet, most of this distance the ore showed in the bottom of drift.

During the month a total of 251 3-10 tons of ore was extracted.

The mill records show a total of 249.21 tons of ore milled, of an average value of \$36.76 per ton, and a saving of 89.9 per cent., or \$29.74 per ton.

At the cyanide plant the treatment of 360 tons of tailings was completed, including value extracted from charges under treatment, the total value recovered amounted to \$1,492.36 at a cost of \$535.32, or a net profit of \$857.44. Total profit for April, \$5029.56.

Pine Mountain, Inyo County.

In an article on the prospects at Pine Mountain, Inyo county, California, the Register, of Bishop in that county says:

"J. T. Wyatt brought in some samples of ore from the Enterprise claim, near Pine Mountain. This prospect is a new one in which he and J. M. Heiskell are interested. Thus far the only work done has been the sinking of a shaft to a depth of sixteen feet, with results which justify the faith the owners have in the property. The ledge is about two and one-half feet wide, and generous samples from its hanging and footwalls give assays of from \$110 to \$130 in gold, silver and lead. The center of the vein is not as well mineralized, but its value is increasing with sinking. The facilities for working are unusually good in that neighborhood, wood and water both being easily had. New trails lately built make the section more conveniently accessible than has heretofore been the case. That locality has been known for a long time, but no systematic effort has ever been made to thoroughly prove its worth on a scale such as will evidently be necessary. Ledges are abundant, and many good assays can easily be had. There are good reasons for believing that capital would on due investigation find enough in that region to justify extensive working."

The "Rich Mine's Burden." That expression will fittingly apply to the Golden Cross mines, in San Diego county, California. During the seven years the property has not been out of the law courts; the stockholders of the company owning always fighting between themselves. During that period of litigation the mines have produced over one million dollars in gold, almost every penny which has gone into the pockets of the attorneys representing the litigants. Among these attorneys who have largely profited from the wrangles of the stockholders, is Mr. Sam Shridge of San Francisco, and his associate partner, Mr. Dehnas. If they get through they will probably succeed in killing that Golden Goose that has been laying for them so many golden eggs.

Oro Grande District.

The following is from the Redlands (California) Citrograph:

Mining in the Oro Grande district, this county, is on the increase. Quite a number of new shafts are being sunk on different claims, and some new finds are reported from several sections of the district. The output of ore in the producers is being increased and over 300 new men have been put to work in different camps. Oro Grande is an old district and at one time produced much silver. With the depreciation of the white metal, nearly all work has been shut down, but now the old district has taken on new life and promises to be very lively and prosperous from now on.

BOOKLET ABOUT TIN.

The Santa Ana Tin Mining Company has just issued a very handsomely printed and illustrated booklet describing the mining properties of the company in Orange county, California, and of the work that is being done on them. Among the illustrations is one of President Benjamin Harrison, at the time of his visit to California, standing near a stack of pig tin produced from the Temescal tin mines, in San Bernardino county. The booklet also contains the text of the report made on the mining property of the Santa Ana Tin Mining Company by the celebrated tin-mining expert, Mr. John C. Veenhuysen. The local offices of the company are in the Laughlin Building, and the New York office at 60 and 62 Liberty street.

CHAMPION HILL MINING CO.

The Champion Hill Mining Company, of Los Angeles, has issued a prospectus. The firm has been organized by Los Angeles businessmen to develop mining claims near Lang Station, on the S. P. Railroad, 44 mi. from L. A. and about 10 mi. west of

town of Acton, and about six miles west of the Red Rover mine. The Kern River Electric Power Company will supply the Champion Hill company with power for development work.

Los Angeles, May 30, 1903.

WELLS ON THE DESERT

In another column in this number we print the text of a resolution adopted by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce respecting the preservation of wells and waters on the Desert.

This action on the part of the Chamber of Commerce has been taken at the suggestion of Mr. George W. Parsons, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the Chamber, and it is eminently fitting that such a suggestion should come from him. Some twelve months ago Mr. Parsons addressed a letter to this paper on the same subject, strongly advocating the necessity for such action on the part of the Supervisors of those counties in California and Nevada of which the Desert forms a part. The matter was also taken up in the Los Angeles Times, but as it was not made apparent to the Supervisors of the counties in question that their lives or the lives of any of their relatives were in danger no action by them was taken.

Mr. Parsons is advocating a good work; we all of us know that he is; even the county Supervisors to which this matter so strongly appeals will not deny that. There are none in Southern California who should have a clearer realization of the dangers of the Desert than the Supervisors of the counties whose boundaries extend into the Desert; such being the case there can be none who should desire to act more promptly in a matter of this nature than they; they must understand that the valuable lives of many prospectors are dependent upon water in the Desert, and that if no measures are taken to conserve and preserve the water wells many a prospector will be obliged, as in the past, to lie down in the sand and die,—yes, and die the most horrible of deaths.

It is reported that there are about 500 men employed on the Comstock (Nevada) in various mines. The pay roll foots up to about \$60,000 each month. All the mines now use electricity not only for lighting but for power purposes.

A large-calibered idiot is the self-made millionaire when he poses in the role of the industrial prophet.

CONSUMPTION OF OIL

It is estimated that the present consumption of oil from California wells, is at the rate of 18,000,000 barrels a year, more than double what it was in 1900. It is also estimated that the consumption of California oil during the year 1904 will be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 barrels. The Pacific Oil Reporter of San Francisco prints the following table showing that oil from the different fields in California was being consumed on May 1903, at the following yearly rate:

	Barrels
Coalinga	1,800,000
Santa Maria	160,000
Kern county fields	12,000,000
Summerland	94,000
Newhall, Santa Paula and Ventura	600,000
Los Angeles	1,100,000
Whittier	550,000
Fullerton and Brea canyon	1,500,000
Puente	125,000

Total yearly rate of consumption 17,930,000

JUN 6

JUN 6 1903

MOJAVE DISTRICT.

Pipe Line Nearing Completion. Thomson & Boyle's New Plant.

(Special Correspondence.)

MOJAVE, Cal., May 30.

Things are prosperous in this district. The water pipe line, which is the most important thing for three companies operating in the Soledad Mountain district, will be completed within the next five weeks.

The Karma company has its engine boilers, and part of its 20-stamp mill on the ground. The rest of the mill and equipment is on the road; the mill site is now being graded. The Karma group has been extensively developed this year, the property looks well, is in fine shape, and the Thomson & Boyle Company's new roller mill and cyanide plant are nearly completed.

The Echo company is having splendid success with its new plant; the Echo has plenty of good ore.

The Exposed Treasure has taken on a new lease of life under its new management.

Yours truly,

R. W. JOHNSON.

GOLD BULLION.

Seventy-One Ounce Bar from a Hundred-Hour Run.

Messrs. Shilling and Rubsch took a lease a couple of months ago from the Red Rover Mining Company of that portion of the latter's ground which embraced the old Mexican workings, near the town of Acton, in Los Angeles county. They began work under the lease on April 1 last, and when they had things in working order they took out some of the ore. They made a run of 100 hours on it with five stamps, which resulted in a bar of bullion weighing seventy-one ounces, worth about \$1200, the bullion being worth about \$17 an ounce.

The ground from which this ore was taken is below the mill, so that they had to construct a tramway to get it up. They also repaired the pipe line, mill and tanks. The water to the mill is run from the springs, so that they are not obliged to make use of the pumping plant at Acton.

Under the terms of their lease they pay a royalty of 20 per cent. on the gross value of the bullion to the Red Rover Company.

Lancaster News.

The Antelope Valley (California) Gazette prints the following:

Geo. Streeter has been sinking the Fairview shaft deeper and reached the water level at 240 feet. What is better, he struck a six foot vein of ore at the same depth which runs \$30 per ton.

The shaft on the Gold King, the property recently acquired by J. F. Walters, is being sunk, but is only forty feet deep at present and the development has not gone far enough to determine anything.

The Lida is still pouring forth a golden stream. It was necessary to make two clean-ups of the mill in one day last week, so rapidly did the gold pile up on the battery. On a new drift at the 330-foot level, a vein was shot into, whose ore assayed \$50 per ton.

THE LANE MILL.

What the Manager of the Noble Mines Says of it.

Mr. J. Andrew Wauchope, general manager of the properties of the Noble Gold Mines, Ltd., at Descanso, San Diego county, California, has written under date of May 11, 1903, to Mr. C. L. Lane of Los Angeles, respecting the working of the Lane Slow Speed Roller mill which is being operated at the Noble mines. In his letter Mr. Wauchope says:

"I enclose a letter which was written to me by the millman a few days after we commenced active milling operations. At that time I had important business in San Diego and had to leave the mine the day following our trial run, hence the letter. I might say that after eight months' experience of your mill, I can more readily endorse my millman's opinion than when I saw you last. As you are already aware, I converted the old 5-stamp mill which was here when I took charge, into a secondary crusher, using the 7-foot mill, which I purchased from you, as a finishing mill. By this arrangement I saved a lot of money and increased my milling ca-

capacity from five tons per diem (twenty-four hours) to one ton per hour. The modus operandi is as follows: The ore is thrown over a grizzly, the coarse stuff being fed to a Blake crusher into the ore bin, from thence it passes to the stamps where it is reduced to the size of a large sized pea and discharged into the Lane mill, where it can be reduced to any mesh required. I find that the screen on your mill does not require to be more than a 16-mesh, the resulting pulp being about 40-mesh, which is passed over amalgamating plates 6x3 to the Fine Vanner.

"Percentage of Values Saved.—It will be of special interest to you to learn that the great bulk of our values are held imprisoned in your mill, only about 20 per cent. and frequently as low as 10 per cent. being caught on the plates. Our Assay Book shows that in treating ore running from \$6 to \$20 our tailings run as follows: trace, trace, trace, 40 cents, 60 cents, 30 cents, 80 cents, and so on. On only one occasion have our tailings reached \$1, and that was, strange to say, when by way of experiment we ran the Lane mill with a 20-mesh screen. We have no slimes!

"Wear of Rollers.—The wear of the rollers is very slight, comparing more than favorably with the stamp mill,

and if the tires wear unevenly then the cause will be carelessness on the part of the operator.

"Power.—I am using a 22-horse-power gasoline engine which runs in addition to the milling plant an electric light system, and does steady, excellent work.

"In conclusion I might say that I attribute the amalgamating merits of the Lane Mill to its slow speed which avoids unnecessary agitation of the pulp.

I never feed quick to the stamp battery for two reasons: 1. It takes up too much time in cleaning up. Having a cleaning plate independent of the amalgamating plates I can clean up and have the mill running in thirty minutes. 2. A slow rotary motion will produce better amalgam than any pestle and mortar process."

Following is the report made by Mr. Fred Harritt, mill superintendent, to Mr. Wauchope:

"I have just made a clean-up of the mill, after the first two weeks' run, which aggregated \$9½ troy ounces of bullion.

"The plant has surpassed my greatest expectations, and as it is looked upon as an experiment, by mining men, both here and elsewhere; some of whom go so far as to predict a

failure, you will probably be interested in my opinion of the same.

"This prejudice, however, has been entirely overcome by the great efficiency of the Lane mill. It will do the work of ten 1000-pound stamps (with about one-fourth the power), and do it far better.

"Its merits as an amalgamator can not be too highly commended. Only from 2 per cent to 4 per cent. of the amalgam appears on the apron, the rest being retained in the battery, whereas with the stamp mill, from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. escapes from the battery, and stands a chance of going off with the tailings or adhering to the apron."

Mr. Lane reports that he has received from the Poker Flat Gold Mining and Milling Company, of Poker Flat, Sierra county, California, an order for a second mill. This company purchased a Slow Speed Roller mill last September and say in their letter that they are so satisfied with it that they want another one. These mills are manufactured by the American Engineering & Foundry Co., at their works, 833 Mateo Street, Los Angeles, California.

JUN 15 03

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THE BAGDAD MINES.

Railway Completed—Barstow Mill's Capacity Increased Work Ahead.

A report from Stagg, San Bernardino county, California, to the Los Angeles Mining Review states that the Ludlow and Southern Railway would be completed to the Bagdad mines, near Ludlow, San Bernardino county, this week. As a result of this the fifty-stamp mill at Barstow will be put in commission on Monday next (June 15,) and be kept running on shipments of ore from the Bagdad mines, averaging 200 tons of ore a day.

In addition to its present fifty 1000-pound stamps at the Barstow mill, the company is installing five Huntington improved mills and a cyanide plant of a capacity of 200 tons a day. The company has now enough ore blocked out in its mines to keep the mill steadily running for several years.

The Benjamin E. Chase Gold Mining Company (formerly the John B. Gentry Mining Company) has a force of men at work. It is the intention of the company to erect a mill on its property in a very short time. There is already a large quantity of ore at the mine ready for the mill.

It is also learned that the Bagdad Mining Company will begin the erection of cottages for its employes as soon as the material for them can be placed on the ground. The company will also open a general merchandise store for the convenience of its employes and others, and will sell the goods at prices that will merit the patronage of the camp.

Labor Strike at Randsburg.

A report from Randsburg, California, states that workmen in some of the mines have gone out on strike because of a refusal to grant them an increase of 50 cents a day.

MOJAVE DISTRICT.

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(Special Correspondence.)

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R. W. JOHNSON.

GET TOGETHER

Now that the sultry season has arrived it is to be hoped that the Supervisors of counties in Southern California will lose no time in appointing delegates to the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles to consider ways and means for the protection of the water wells on the Desert. As was stated in this paper last week the directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce have considered the matter and are desirous to hear from County supervisors on the subject. Action in respect to this cannot be too speedily taken; the preservation of the wells and small pocket maps indicating the location of the wells on the desert, will encourage prospecting and save the lives of many good men.

Get together county supervisors, and appoint delegates at once to come to Los Angeles to confer on the subject with the directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

On page 3 in this number is a notice addressed to the public by Mr. J. N. Beckley, of Rochester, N. Y., president of the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, whose mines are at Camp Rochester, near Ludlow, San Bernardino county, Southern California, stating that certain unauthorized persons are offering for sale the mines of the company, also the stamp mill at Barstow. Mr. Beckley in his notice informs the public that no person or persons have the right, by option or otherwise, to make such offer. He also emphatically states that the company's properties are not for sale; that no options on them will be given, and that they are not open for inspection or examination by any one, no matter whom.

THIRD BAPTISM OF FIRE.

Randsburg Mining Camp is Again Partially Destroyed by Flames.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

THE MINING CAMP of Randsburg in Southern California, has undergone its third baptism of fire. The last, and very disastrous, occurred last Saturday, destroyed the greater portion of the town. The fire started in the Orpheum. Were it not that there was a wind blowing the residence of the town would, in all prob-

ability, have also been destroyed. The flames were fast and furious while they lasted, and it only took about two hours to do the business of destruction. There were no lives lost but several firemen were injured, none, however, dangerously. The losses are in the neighborhood of \$100,000; later estimates confirm these figures. I might mention one thing that has been the subject of much talk. Wells

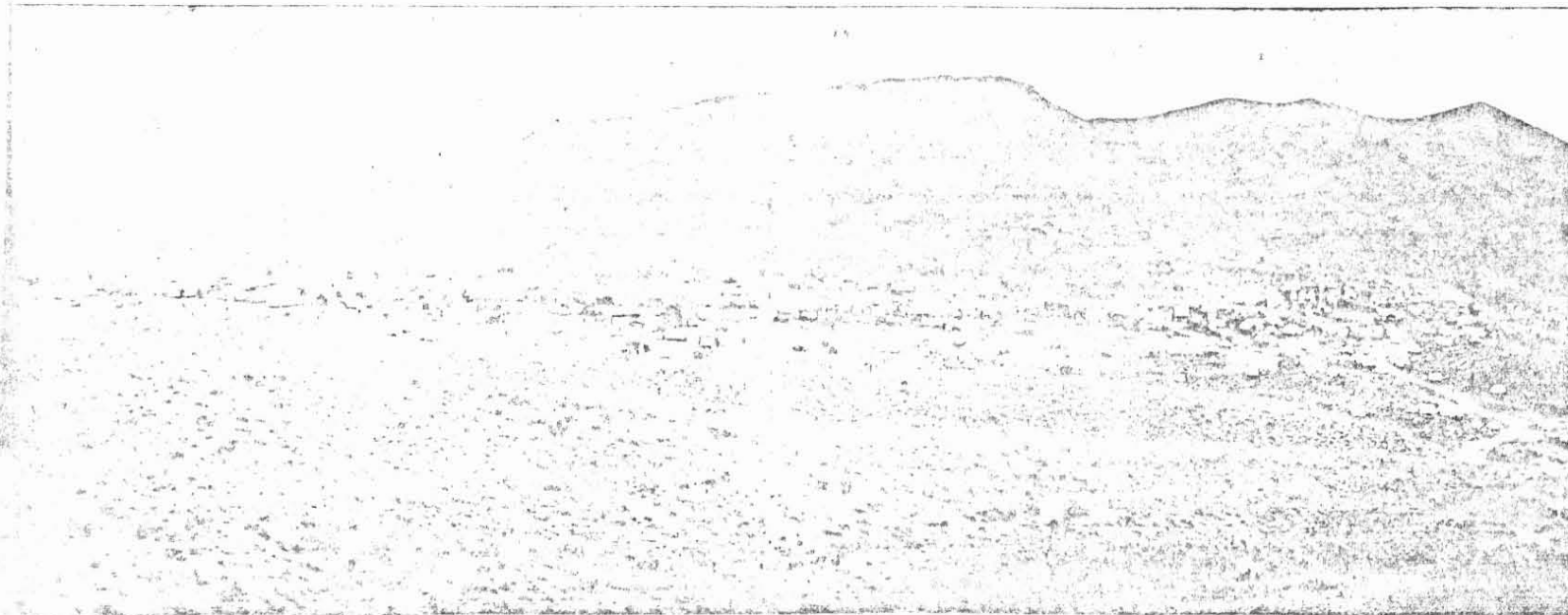
Fargo & Co.'s express building was as near the center of the burning flames as it conveniently could be, yet it still stands as a monument to what brick and mortar supplemented with fire-proof aprons to the windows, will do. When the fire broke out and after signs of its spreading were noticed, the express agent rolled down his window fire-proof aprons, and when the flames had passed along the building was still there, slightly tanned, it is true, but still in the ring and everything inside intact. Until insurance matters are disposed of nothing can be said as to rebuilding.

Randsburg, Cal., June 9.

Testing Works.

It is stated that plans are being matured for the establishment in Los Angeles of testing works, of large capacity, where ores of any class can be treated by the most improved processes. The company having this enterprise under consideration is known as the Southwestern Metallurgical Works, recently incorporated.

The promoters of this enterprise include P. H. McDermott, at one time connected with the Exposed Treasure mine near Mojave, W. K. Reese, Jr., Dr. J. Koebig, Charles T. Brant, until recently metallurgist at the Yellow Aster mine, at Randsburg, and others.



RANDBURG BEFORE ITS LAST FIRE

JUN 20 1903

Los Angeles Mining Review

THE BALLARAT REGION.

is Again One of the Most Active Mining Districts in the Southwest.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

AS SUMMER approaches there are many inquiries regarding the country lying north of the Slate Range district, especially those parts of it tributary to Ballarat and Darwin. Not that many people would care for this country as a summer resort, but the fact is being established that this is one of the best mineral sections in the great southwest section, which is still open to the intelligent prospector.

The time has long since passed when food, water, grass, etc., were the first

requisites for the prospecting of a country. Desert mining is becoming more and more an established industry, with lots of capital invested and much more ready to embark in legitimate enterprises.

While this country is fairly well watered and timbered yet the impression prevails that it is desert in the true sense of the term; nothing short of a trip over it will dispel the illusion in the minds of the mining public.

This vast country was inactive for more than a decade until the Randburg excitement drew attention to its possibilities and active work began with encouraging results.

In the Slate Range, Messrs. Dean & Jones were the first to engage in extensive work. They have opened and equipped a first class property, and by good business management and intelligent methods have overcome all obstacles. This company is also developing a property in the Argus

Range, and from late reports have found high grade ore in large quantities.

Thurman & Gray have made a discovery of a large ledge (gold bearing) in Coyote Cañon, about fifteen miles from Ballarat which promises to be a bonanza.

The Tuber Cañon property, operated by Mr. Flint and equipped with stamp mill, cyanide plant, etc., is being worked. The mill will be started about July 1st.

The Gem mine, owned by Weaver,

Shuey & Warnie, is being put in condition to be worked steadily.

The Creed company is making preparations to install a mill, to work ore from its own property. In Shepherd's Cañon Mr. Millspah is still at work and intends rebuilding his mill, which was destroyed by fire last year.

Nothing is being done with the antimony deposits in Wild Rose Cañon, but should railroad facilities be improved this valuable property will be a great producer.

Renewed activity at Darwin and vicinity promises to be of a permanent nature and it is to be hoped that this one-time prosperous camp will again enjoy a long season of prosperity.

A new find of high grade gold ore has been made about fifteen miles west of Darwin, but not enough work has been done to determine its extent.

A. B. HALL.

Ballarat, Inyo Co., California, June 12

THE CECIL R.

A report received this week at the Los Angeles office of the Cecil R. Gold Mining and Milling Company from its mine near Ballarat, Inyo county, states that the company has now on the ground a new 30-horsepower gasoline engine, which when in place will enable it to keep its eight stamps constantly at work on ore. The report further states that they now have a large body of ore blocked out, and have also the bins at the mill full of ore, which will be put through the mill just as soon as the new gasoline engine is in working order.

JUN 27 03

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JUN 27 03

Mining Notes.

Bakersfield Californian: Los Angeles parties have been visiting the mining district around Caliente with a view of erecting a stamp mill near the property of the Tekla Mining com-

pany on Indian Creek. It is intended to build a mill of forty stamps, which will do a custom business and will greatly facilitate the work of developing properties in the Amala district.

Inyo (Cal.) Register: The Western Borax Co. is shipping a'out two car-loads of borax a week, and is in need of men. Their teams go out every six days.

Inyo (Cal.) Independent: Louis Padilla and others are reported to have found a good prospect near the Cose Hot Springs. T. C. Boland has had a couple of men prospecting there, and they discovered some rich rock. The ledges are blind, and it will take considerable development work to ascertain their value.

Tehachapi (Cal.) Tomahawk: E. M. Hamilton is busy at work in his mines six miles west of Rosamond. He has twelve men at work almost all the time. They usually work in the mine a couple of months taking out ore and then start up the five stamp mill and run the rock through, averaging about \$1000 per day for two weeks work.

Inyo (Cal.) Independent: W. H. Russell, the well known mining man, has a bond on a number of mines at Fish Spring, including Comenti mine.

OVER-CAPITALIZATION

It has been frequently stated that excessive capitalization of mining companies is a menace to the interests of legitimate mining. The statement is true, and it is true in more ways than one. Not only does over-capitalization of a mining property create a suspicion that the principal business of the company is the selling of as much of its stock as it can find purchasers for, but it also constitutes an element of weakness in companies that are doing their best to make their properties valuable to the stockholders; for instance: An over-capitalized company, even if it have a producing property, has got to keep work going on it all the time in order to give the stockholders a return on their investment. The men in the employ of the company understand that, and if they be union men they know that under such conditions they have the company at their mercy. All that they have to do is to make a demand upon the company for high wages, and when refused they walk out; work at the mine ceases, and the stockholders can whistle for the dividends that do not come.

That is one of the dangers that the directors of over-capitalized companies are confronted with.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Map of Portion of the San Gabriel Mountains.

A topographic map of a portion of the San Gabriel Mountains in southern California has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey. The area mapped is known as the Rock Creek quadrangle.

A peculiar feature of this mountain range is that nearly all the water drainage is on the southern slopes. The mountains are extremely rugged, but are covered by a dense growth of chaparral, except along the summit and on the northern slopes, where sugar-pine and yellow pine grow, little of it, however, being of any commercial value.

The country included is, with the exception of a small part of the Mojave Desert, on the northern slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, within the San Gabriel Timber Reserve. The desert soil is fertile. About ten years ago an attempt to grow fruit was made by a colony of settlers, who, after a few years, finding the water supply from the mountains insufficient for irrigation, abandoned their lands. The southern drainage from the area covered by this map is tributary to the San Gabriel River, a stream of considerable size, whose waters are used to irrigate a large area in Los Angeles County.

The mountains shown are a great resort to people from Los Angeles and other southern California towns, who flock to them by the hundreds to camp out, spending their time in fishing, hunting, and mountain climbing.

The scale of this map is approximately 1 mile to the inch. The contour interval is 50 feet, showing the country in relief. All roads, trails, houses, creeks, and lakes are shown with great exactness.

No mines of any importance are located in this area, although some placer mining is done along the creeks.

JUL 4 03

FLAMIOFLUME COMPANY.

Will Erect a 100-Stamp Mill in Kern County.

It is stated in the Tomahawk, of Te hachapl, Kern county, California, that the Flamioflume Mining Company is arranging for the construction of a 100-stamp mill and cyanide plant in Jawbone Cañon, thirty miles north of Mojave, where the company has acquired a number of mining claims.

The company is composed of New York and New Jersey capitalists, one of whom, as stated in the Tomahawk, recently examined the property and is thoroughly satisfied with the outlook for a profitable mining venture. The development work is said to have exposed what is thought to be an unlimited supply of ore, which, although of a low grade, can be worked to a profit on an extensive scale.

DALE DISTRICT.

Work on the Supply, O. K., and Others. Strike in Capitola.

Mr. C. B. Eaton, who came in this week from the Dale district, San Bernardino county, California, sends the Mining Review the following notes of operations in that camp:

The Coöperative Company is pushing work on the Supply mine; this is the Chicago company composed of Armenians.

Work on the O. K. mine is going along very satisfactorily to the owners of it.

Mr. Reed has bonded J. J. Ellerman's five-eighths interest in the Ivanhoe mine, and has put men at work on it. The property is looking well.

The Brooklyn Mining Company has suspended work during the heated term; so also has the Capitola; work at both mines will be resumed when cooler weather sets in.

A fine body of ore has been struck in the Capitola ground. The strike was made in the winze, twenty-five feet below tunnel No. 2.

The work that is being done on the Success group shows a fine body of ore in the adit at the north end of the group. The ore body has a length of over 700 feet, and is from two to six feet wide.

STEEL RAILS.

Excellent Illustration of the Great Progress of the United States.

To the thinking man, the following table, compiled by the American Metal Market of New York, from figures issued by Mr. J. M. Swank, means a great deal; it enables him to form a clearer idea of the remarkable progress the United States has made during the last thirty-four years. The table also shows the fluctuations that have taken place in the price of steel rails since 1869, when the average price for the year was \$132.25 to the present time, when the quotation is \$28.

The domestic production of Bessemer Steel Rails, which was a mere 8,000 tons thirty-three years ago, has steadily grown to enormous proportion, until last year the output totalled 2,935,392 tons.

Years.	Production.	Price.
1902	2,935,392	\$28.00
1901	2,870,816	27.33
1900	2,383,654	32.29
1899	2,270,585	28.12
1898	1,976,702	17.62
1897	1,644,520	18.75
1896	1,116,958	28.00
1895	1,299,628	24.33
1894	1,016,013	24.00
1893	1,129,400	28.12
1892	1,537,588	30.00
1891	1,293,053	29.92
1890	1,867,837	31.75
1889	1,510,057	29.25
1888	1,386,277	29.83
1887	2,101,904	37.08
1886	1,574,703	34.50
1885	959,471	28.50
1884	996,983	30.75
1883	1,148,709	37.75
1882	1,284,067	48.50
1881	1,187,770	61.13
1880	852,196	67.50
1879	610,682	48.25
1878	491,427	42.25
1877	385,865	45.50
1876	368,269	59.25
1875	259,699	68.75
1874	129,414	94.25
1873	115,192	120.50
1872	83,991	112.00
1871	34,152	102.50
1870	30,357	106.75
1869	8,616	132.25

It is important to remember that there have been many radical changes in the import duty since 1869, which partly accounts for the violent fluctuations in prices: The import duty was as follows:

January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1871, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

January 1, 1871, to August 1, 1872, \$28 per ton.

August 1, 1872, to March 3, 1875, \$25.20 per ton.

March 3, 1875, to July 1, 1883, \$28.00 per ton.

July 1, 1883, to October 6, 1890, \$17.00 per ton.

October 6, 1890, to August 28, 1894, \$13.41 per ton.

August 28, 1894, to date, \$7.84 per ton.

MOJAVE DISTRICT.

One of the Busiest on the Desert.

The following is clipped from the Tomahawk, of Tehachapi, Kern county, California:

"Just now Mojave is one of the busiest towns on the Mojave desert. Besides being a Southern Pacific company headquarters, and also the junction of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé railroads, it is adjacent to what promises to be as good a mining camp as one will run into in many a mile's travel. The mining industry at Mojave, although now employing some 200 men and a number of teams, is yet in its infancy, as a trip to the mines will clearly prove to anyone who is doubtful. The Exposed Treasure Mining company is working a large force of men and getting good returns; the Echo company has just enlarged its plant, the Queen Esther and Karma are likewise enlarging their facilities for handling their ore, and will be ready for work on an extensive scale by the time the pipe line is completed and the water from Cameron—eighteen miles distant—flows into their great tanks. Other mines are doing development work, and it is safe to say that within the next six months the amount of ore handled will be treble that of today."

LITHIA MINES.

Litigation over those in San Diego County. Closed.

A report from San Diego, California, states: "The long standing litigation over the ownership of the Lithia mines at Pala between John Stewart and Nelson G. Douglass and R. O. Butterfield is closed, the Superior Court having sustained the defendants' demurrer to the complaint and denied the plaintiffs request to amend, and dismissed the suit. The complaint has been

amended four times, demurrers having been sustained in each instance. Stewart's action was for a half interest in the mines and Stewart's mines, his claim being that he located the mineral and showed it to Douglass with the understanding that the latter was to file on the property jointly with himself. Douglass filed on the property in his own name and has since been negotiating for the sale of the mines, which will now pass into the possession of the American Lithia and Chemical Company, recently organized. The court held that Stewart had never established a legal claim to the property, having done no assessment work."

MINE OWNERS ORGANIZE.

They Refuse to Discriminate against Non-Union Men.

The Desert Mine Operators' association has completed preliminary organization with headquarters in Los Angeles. The object of the association is explained in the following preamble and resolution:

The object of this association shall be to protect, foster and develop the mining industry in all its branches in the district covered by the association.

Whereas, we thoroughly believe in the principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Desert Mine Operators' association, declare that in the employment of labor we shall not discriminate against non-union men.

The association includes operators in California, south of the Tehachapi, in Arizona and Nevada, and among its members are the following:

Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Co., Exposed Treasure Mining Co., Duplex Mining and Milling Co., Echo Mining Co., Baltic Mining Co., Good Hope Mine, New Era Mining Co., Thomson & Boyle, Standard Mining & Reduction Co., Quartette Mining Co., Rambler Gold Mining Co., Cyrus Noble Mining Co., Karma Mining Co., Southern Nevada Mining & Milling Co., Saturn Mining Co., Nevada Keystone Mining Co., Butte Lode Mining Co., Consolidated Mines Co.

CHAMPION & HILL & MINING & COMPA

Gold Mines Situated near Lang Station, 44 Miles from Los Angeles

Over 800 feet of Tunnel and Shaft Work done. Ledge for last fifty feet of tunnel is over eighty feet wide, three feet of which is \$20.67 in gold; sixteen inches \$41.34 in gold, \$2 in silver; balance of ledge \$8.20 in gold.

CAPITAL ONLY \$500,000.

Company owns twelve claims, also

PRICE OF STOCK ON JULY 10TH WILL BE RAISED TO 25 CENTS PER SHARE.

CHAMPION HILL MINING CO., LOS ANGELES 108 Stimson
For Report on Mines and Other Information, Call at Office or Address.

JUL 18 '03

Los Angeles, July 18, 1903.

A Present.

Send in a year's subscription to the Los Angeles Mining Review and you will be presented with one of our Baush & Lomb pocket magnifiers to examine ores. Published every week; \$2 a year.

WHAT CAPITAL CAN DO

The properties of the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, at Camp Rochester, San Bernardino county, Southern California, are a good illustration of what capital invested in mining can accomplish. Labor alone can do much but in nine mining cases out of ten labor could not and would not accomplish anything were money not behind it. This is not said for the purpose of pointing a moral, but it will serve to adorn a tale.

And the tale is a simple one, one that is quickly told. It is that the Bagdad mining properties would not have advanced, had they been owned by poor men, beyond the prospect stage, whereas, through the agency of capital wisely administered, they have been developed into large mines, with a railway built to them permitting the shipment of ore from the mines to the stampmill at Barstow, and which is owned by the same people who own the mines and the railway.

These are some of the things that capital can be made to do. In Southern California and throughout this Southwestern region there are many such properties as the Bagdad that could be made productive were capital invested in them; and in making them productive they would be the means of increasing trade in other branches. The properties of the Gold Road Company and the Mohave Mining Company owning the Leland properties, both in Mohave county, Arizona, can be cited as additional instances of what capital can do when applied to mining properties. It is therefore evident that any movement which discourages the investment of capital in undeveloped mining properties is the enemy of progress and of commercial prosperity.

Mining, if not interfered with, will become the most valuable industry of this Southwestern region, contributing in the largest measure to the welfare of all.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego County.

Work is progressing at the Stonewall mine. The sawmill is in operation turning out about 4000 feet of lumber a day, which is being used at the mine and in improving and enlarging buildings.

The work of pumping out the Owens mine is progressing as fast as possible. Delays have been caused by the pumping machinery getting out of order. It is the intention of the new company to sink fifty feet from the lowest level and drift fifty feet after the water is exhausted, and then if the property proves to be as valuable as indicated in the reports and estimates received they will purchase the Owens group of mines and the Washington.

Kern County.

The following items are about properties at or near Randsburg:

Robt. Dickinson and D. J. McCormick are taking out some good ore from the G. B. The average runs about \$100. Messrs. Walton, Marx and Johnson are also leasing on this property and are getting good returns.

The Santa Ana people are down 170 feet. They are drifting and stopping on the 170-foot level. The ore they are taking out is high grade, the milling last month averaging \$120 on the ton.

Chas. Taylor, Seth Tyler and Frank Rose have a lease on the Mattie mine. They are stopping on the 165-foot level and running a drift on the 120-foot level. The ore they are taking out runs about \$70.

JUL 18

MINE OPERATORS.

The Association Holds its First Regular Meeting.

The first regular meeting of the Mine Operators' Association was held last Wednesday at the temporary quarters of the Association in the Henne Building in this city.

The roll call showed a membership of more than forty companies and individual operators. Mr. Frank S. Hicks, secretary and treasurer of the association, in speaking of the organization said: "We have practically perfected all details, and we now include all the principal operating companies south of Tehachapi in California, in Southern Nevada and in Western Arizona."

Among the more important members of the Association are: Arizona-Walapai Mining Company of Chloride, Gold Road and Leland of Mohave, Nevada Keystone and Nevada of Yellow Pine and all the companies of Searchlight. In California the Bagdad and Chase mines of the Bagdad district, Stanford and St. Elmo of Johannesburg; Exposed Treasure and others in Mohave county and the mines of the Virginia Dale.

Mr. John Singleton, of the Yellow Aster Mining Company, is president of the Association, Mr. F. J. Harrington, of the Quartette, Searchlight, Nev., is vice-president; Mr. Frank S. Hicks, secretary and treasurer. The following named were chosen members of the Executive Committee, which also include the above officers: G. H. Hooper, John Seward, E. H. Stagg and Julian P. Jones.

The association is gaining in strength daily, and those already identified with the organization are confident that fully 90 per cent. of the operators in the Territory embraced in the association will be listed.

THE SAN DIEGO SMELTER.

Eastern Parties Have Purchased Control of the Proposition.

The following about the proposed smelting plant for San Diego, California is from the San Diego Union:

Manager Morgan of the National Smelting and Refining Company is being ready to push matters at the site of the smelter, where he has a number of men at work at present. He is a local representative of the company organized some time ago in Arizona and of which he was the principal stockholder along with Mr. Davis of Los Angeles and a Mr. Murphy. On his recent trip to the East, he was a reorganization of the company to the extent that eastern people took a great deal of money, part of which was to be used in purchasing the interests of Messrs. Davis and Murphy. A meeting was held in Bridgeport, Conn., after the eastern parties had bought in and the following officers of the corporation were elected: President, L. W. Eaton of Bridgeport, Conn.; vice-president and general manager, L. W. Morgan of San Diego; secretary, J. R. Crossley of Bridgeport, Conn., and depository, the First National Bank of San Diego.

Yesterday (July 15,) Manager Morgan took out a permit to build a structure 100 feet long by thirty feet wide for the smelter already set up and pending over the places where the first lead smelter is to be put in operation and where other smelters will be erected in the future. He also took out another permit for a building to be used as an assay office. That building is, already erected and is ready for occupancy though it is not yet supplied with all the paraphernalia that belongs to it. The permits show that the cost of the larger building is to be about \$25000 and that of the building already up is 5000.

AUG 1 1903

AUGUST 1, 1903.

MOHAVE MINING DISTRICT

Pipe Line Completed, Thomson & Boyle, Echo and Karma.

(Special Correspondence.)

MOJAVE, Cal., July 25, 1903.

Water for the Soledad Pipe Line Company commenced flowing into the dividing tanks of the three companies operating on Soledad Mountain, on the 23d inst. The three companies are the Echo, the Karma, and Thomson & Boyle Co.

There is a good flow, plenty for all present needs. There is, of course, general rejoicing over the advent of the water. The Echo people were perhaps the greatest sufferers from want of it, and that they have now got it is largely due to the strenuous efforts of Mr. G. H. Hooper of Los Angeles, the president of the Echo company.

Thomson & Boyle Company's new roller mill (dry process) had its trial run today. It started off like a well-regulated clock; not a hitch to it, and Mr. Ike Berry, representative of the Llewellyn Iron Works, deserves great credit for his successful construction of the plant.

The Karma Mining Company has its grading for its 20-stamp mill nearly finished, and the mill is on the ground. As soon as some tests being made are completed, the construction of the mill will begin, and be finished as rapidly as possible.

All of the three companies I have mentioned have good mines, well developed, so we look forward to having a lively camp in the near future.

R. W. JOHNSON.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been brought to my notice that certain unauthorized persons are offering for sale the property of this company (mines near Ludlow and the Barstow mill), and the public is hereby notified that no person or persons have the right, by option or otherwise, to make such offer. The property is not for sale; no options will be given thereon; the property is not open for inspection or examination by speculators, mine experts or the public.

J. N. BECKLEY.

President Bagdad Mining and Milling Company.
Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1902.

100 ft Line, Mojave District, Completed
Mr. G. H. Hooper, of Los Angeles, sends the Mining Review the following notes:

The Echo Mining Company, Karma Mining Company and Thomson & Boyle Co. have completed their five-and-a-half-mile pipe line, and got water through it on the 23rd of last month (July.) The Echo mill started up, running full capacity, forty tons a day, using the Godbe cyanide process. Thomson & Boyle Co. is also starting up their 100-ton dry crushing cyanide plant. The Karma company is grading for its 20-stamp mill.

Mining Notes.

(Cal.) Independent: A re-strike of free-milling gold ore reported to have been made at Fish Lake, near the Connetti mine. The Poverty Hill mine, operated by Casler, is showing up well, and soon be equipped with milling dies.

A dispatch to the Los Angeles Times from San Luis Obispo, Cal., says: "A stamp mill is being put up on the 'brown red hill' about five miles from Morro, in the northern part of county, and preparations are being made to mine for gold."

The Lancaster (Cal.) Gazette states: "Donavan Bros., formerly of the board mine at Randsburg, have made a 100-foot conditional contract with the main shaft on the Fair mine. They will also drift 25 feet on the Occidental, one of Three Big claims."

Officials of the Milwaukee Mining company have stated in the Lancaster (Cal.) Gazette, been visiting the company's properties at Willow Springs Mountain. They were accompanied by two experts. The shaft down 250 feet.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego County.

Julian Miner: About 15,000 feet of timbers are at Foster station of the Cuyamaca Railroad, to be used in the new shafts of the Helvetia and High Peak mines. The developments in the new ground on the Helvetia and High Peak are progressing as fast as possible. Rich telluride ores have been discovered in the Helvetia.

The Julian Miner reports the discovery of some rich gold ledges in the Chihuahua range, back of Warner's Ranch, between there and Oak Grove.

Receiver Pauly of the Golden Cross mines has filed his twenty-seventh monthly report, as follows: Cyanide plant's return: Bullion, \$1054.49; returns for shipment of residues made June 17, \$1249.50; cash paid out for labor, \$2591.25. A carload of cyanide, fifteen tons net, has been purchased by the receiver through F. W. Braun & Co. of Los Angeles, direct from New York, at a cost of \$5925, with \$892.07 for freight on same. Estimate of cyanide plant clean-up, July 4, \$8748.

San Bernardino.

San Bernardino Sun: The California Portland Cement Company has authorized the sale of \$125,000 worth of the bonds of the half-million issue which they made some months ago, and with this money they intend to erect a new cement plant at the Cotton quarries, and to more than double the present output of the works. It is announced by the officers of the company that the demand for the local cement will warrant the making of very extensive improvements.

JULY REPORT.

the Stocks Specially Handled by
Mining Investment & Broker-
age Co., J. M. Graybill, Vice-
President, Los Angeles, -
California.

FRANCES M. M. & C. CO.

The Frances is working about six at present and has secured a which is in operation at the present time on very high grade ore. The old St. John mine promises to be a great bonanza. It seems that 1,000,000 were taken out of this mine 20 years ago, and then the mine was shut down on account of excess of water. Since that time, changes have taken place so that the mine is drained by natural causes. It is said that very little ore was taken out. Vast bodies of high grade ore still remain in the mine. It is undoubtedly a bonanza.

RIVERSIDE COPPER CO.

Work has been suspended on the Riverside Copper claims for the past ninety days, but, before the first of September, we expect to resume operations.

We find, upon investigation, that there is plenty of ore ready for shipment and that neighboring smelters are eager for this ore on account of its fluxing qualities. We shall take this proposition up with energy at as early a date as possible.

CECIL R. G. M. & M. CO.

Cecil R. stamp mill began operation on the 20th of July, after a down of three months, for the purpose of installing a new power and overhauling the stamp mills putting all machinery connected to the property in good running order.

Superintendent writes from the fact that the mill started off on the in a very satisfactory manner and promise of very successful mill in the future. A gold bar is expected down about August 1, as the clean-up.

ANNA BARBARA MINING CO.

This company is operating on two claims located close to the Cecil R. properties. Ore assays from \$5.00 to \$50.00 a ton. It is equipped with a ten-stamp mill, engine and hoist.

The ore is conveyed by a tram from the mine to the mill, 150 feet distant. The first shipment of bullion is expected in by August 1. This is an attractive investment at the price and will probably be a steady dividend payer.

FIVE METALS CO.

The Five Metals Co. has concentrated its principal operation on the claims held by it 18 miles northeast of Johannesburg. We are now at about the 75-foot level. The ledge still continues its promising character, very rich in silver. The last samples ran several hundred ounces of silver to the ton.

The copper claims near Morristown, adjoining the Riverside claims, will also be worked in conjunction with the Riverside claims.

PANAMINT LIGHT, POWER & ICE COMPANY.

This company is constantly developing water and erecting dams and machinery will be erected this fall.

BUENA VISTA MINING CO.

The Buena Vista Mining Co. has overhauled its mill and will put in new power and expects to be operating in the early fall. It has a large body of good ore and will also put in a cyanide plant.

JOHANNESBURG GOLD MINES CO.

This company has contracted with the Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, for a ten-stamp mill which is in the course of erection and it is hoped that the mill will be in operation by September 1, but, owing to strikes in that district among the miners, it may possibly be delayed, but this is one of the most promising mining propositions in that section and the milling capacity will be increased rapidly as the mines are developed. Much ore is ready for milling.

MADRONE QUICKSILVER CO.

This property is situated in San Luis Obispo county, California. It is very conveniently located. There is plenty of water and there is a large amount of timber suitable for mining purposes close at hand. There are several quicksilver mining companies in this vicinity which are in active operation.

Among the improvements on the property is a furnace or retort building in which they have ten cast-iron retorts. The formation is much the same as the New Almaden, from which so much quicksilver has been obtained. This company will probably be a very early dividend payer.

Ore Samples Received.

There were received this week at the office of the Los Angeles Mining Review a number of samples of ore from Merced county, California. They were sent by Mr. Ward, and embraced gold, copper and iron ores.

Other samples received were from the Crescent district, in Southern Nevada, in which some strikes of importance have been recently made.

Work Resumed on It, Inyo County, California.

The Independent of Independence, Inyo county, California, prints the following:

"From Superintendent Squire of the Mazourka M. & W. Co., we gather the following, which for speedy work bids fair to beat the record:

"It was found necessary to put in a third air shaft in the long tunnel of the company in Mazourka canyon and County Surveyor A. M. Strong was employed to make the necessary survey. The survey was completed on June 28, and was found to be correct in every particular, a fact which will appeal to those in need of the services of a civil engineer in Inyo county. Active operations were commenced on June 29, with Mr. M. Leprieux (one of the most practical and reliable miners of Inyo county,) in charge of the work. The shaft was completed on July 22, with an average from the surface to bedrock (a distance of 160 feet) of nearly one and one-half feet to the man per shift and a total cost of \$127 inclusive of all labor and material from start to finish, including ladders the entire depth of the shaft. If soft ground which had to be timbered and big boulders which had to be shot had not been encountered the record would have been still better. With Mr. Leprieux on the work were mostly residents of Inyo county, namely: A. W. Nobles, A. McMiller, E. Lenot, W. A. Fraser, J. B. Gunn, and for a few shifts P. Cartier and Jno. McCormick."

Inyo a Good Mining County.

The following interesting paragraph is from the Independent, of Independence, Inyo County, California:

"It is well-known that in the Inyo range exist many large ledges of good looking quartz. The croppings are strong and are usually encased in good permanent walls. Little or no work has been done on any of them. Samples have been taken from the croppings, but as a rule none of these assay over two dollars per ton. As it seldom happens in any mine that the pay chutes are continuous along the croppings, these ledges would seem to offer a good field for intelligent work. It is more than likely that at some point a good pay chute exists which cannot be found by mere surface scratching. This is an excellent field for prospectors and no doubt some good mines will be discovered in time."

Aug 6, 03

MICA.

A Hoskins Process Plant to Be Installed at Mt. Alamo.

The Antelope Valley Gazette, of Lancaster, Cal., prints the following:

"Mr. Harold B. Richardson of San Francisco, president of the Mt. Alamo Mining Company, returned from a week's trip to the mine Monday. Mr. Richardson is well pleased with the outlook at the mine.

"The company is making extensive improvements at their property, which is situated sixty miles west of Lancaster, at Mt. Alamo, in Ventura county. They are erecting buildings for the installation of the Hoskins mica process, and they have engaged Dr. Hoskins of Baltimore, Md., the inventor, to superintend its erection. It is the intention of the company to manufacture mica pulp, mica board and insulating specialties.

"Dr. Hoskins is recommended by the U. S. Geological Survey experts, and the company is fortunate in getting so able a man, as it will be the means of putting them in the way of making large profits."

COLORADO RIVER GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY

A new prospectus of the Colorado River Gold and Copper Company, has been issued. This company owns ten mining claims on the eastern slope of the Monumental Mountain, San Bernardino county, California. The officers of the company are: E. W. Peck, president and general manager; W. O. Dressbach, vice president; E. S. Gannett, secretary and treasurer; General Johnstone Jones, attorney; and R. L. Coons, John P. Elms, J. D. Spence directors. The offices of the company are in the Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles.

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References: The banks of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Mining Review.

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AUG

8/22/03

CRESCENT DISTRICT, NEVADA

Mining Field near Searchlight that has Large Bodies of Free Milling Ore

CRESCENT district is one of the new mining fields of Lincoln county, in the southern part of and not far from Searchlight. The new district, in which several Los Angeles parties are already active, Mr. Frank Williams writes for the Searchlight:

The district is situated in the base of the valley, eighteen miles east of Searchlight and about twelve miles northeasterly from the terminus of the Barnwell to the Santa Fe. The mineral seems to be about five miles from the Cossman springs near the The Clark railroad survey line district on the west.

The formation and general appearance of the country is much the same as at Searchlight. Good trails and wagon roads can be made everywhere. Water is rather scarce, but water is plentiful than in most mining districts in this section. In past years several shipments of high grade silver ore have been made, and two or three assays have been run on gold. During the past year there has been an influx of prospectors, and the looking lodes have been

discovered. Several older localities are being developed. George Bond, who owns the turquoise mine, has bought the Tiger gold mine and is having a shaft sunk by contract. There is a large body of ore which holds out well as progresses. R. D. Kinney has spent several hundred feet of work on the northwest of Cossman springs, assays well in silver with some gold. He has made other locations nearby, which carry both metals. Haffney and others are endeavoring to develop a gold claim on the spring, from which some shipments have been made. L. Hurdison and others have developed gold claims belonging to the Campbell estate, in East Crescent, which are now developing. This is in plain view of Searchlight, and a ledge several feet in thickness carries gold in paying quantities.

Probably the best group of claims in the camp are those owned by Whitfield, Smithson and Ameer, in West Crescent, now under bond to Alex. Faulkner and others of Daggett, California. They are located in an immense porphyry dyke which cleaves the country in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. More work must be done to determine the extent of this deposit, as it is considerably capped in places, but everything indicates a gigantic body of from four to fifteen dollar ore, as large as any mine on the coast. The gold occurs in an iron quartz.

About one mile from these claims is situated the War Cloud claim, owned by Reynolds, Terrice, Smith and Fleming. They are taking out ore that carries about 400 ounces in silver and two or three ounces in gold.

L. C. Morse, our veteran assayer, has several locations near the Campbell property in which his tests have given him steadfast faith. If there was a custom mill here, he and others could make regular shipments. But it is impossible to mention all the finds in this article.

The surface indications, all must admit, are even more promising than in Searchlight, when that camp was first prospected. Like Searchlight, Crescent must go through a season of quiet development before any returns can be hoped for.

Unlike poets, mines must be made as well as born. At present there are good localities in this vicinity for prospecting, and men who are seeking profitable mining investments, can secure working bonds on very favorable terms. But there is no occasion for a miscellaneous stampede to this camp. Not very many men are being employed for wages, and there are plenty men here for all these places. The ores are fairly mineralized with lead and some copper, but apparently free millable.

AUG 22 '03

SENATOR CLARK.

Interesting Pen Sketch of Him by
Henry A. Knapp.

A recent number of the Cosmo-
grapher. Mr. Henry A. Knapp has a
sketch of Senator W. A. Clark, of Mon-
tana, from which the following bits
have been taken, and which, excepting
reasonable exaggerations, are
interesting.

Three years ago, there was born
Irish ancestry a boy who to-
day is the richest copper-mine (one
of the richest. Ed. M. R.) on the
continent. Luck had no part in its ac-
cumbent. A boy's life on a Penn-
sylvania farm is well calculated to de-
velop muscle, and seventeen years of
service to William Andrews Clark a
man which, though slight, is a
proof of endurance and virility. Yet
he has seen hardships, and, amidst
has battled his way upward
through the resisting and wearisome
of the frontier, when those words
of absence of civilization, abun-
dantly of bad Indians and worse white

men, then twenty-three years old,
with academic education, and a cer-
tainly in his pocket permitting him to
be a lawyer, Clark hired as a teamster,
drove an emigrant-wagon from
his home at Mount Pleasant,
to Central City, Colorado. Sev-
erely and fifty miles on foot in
five days graduates a tenderfoot,
and evolves a pioneer.

His object in going to Colorado
was to add. He was disappointed in not
finding it lying ready to garner in
the bed and cañon's bottom. He
soon jarred to his backbone when
his hands punched his ribs back
from Pennsylvania farm, but he had
the furrow. In Central City,
he became a miner, swung sledge and
pickaxe and in eighteen months learned
the B C of mining. But he did not
win any bonanzas. Iowa now of-
fers a pleasant and successful life as
a lawyer. Montana, still farther
embraced hardships tinged with
hope of gold.

Clark drove an ox-team, in 1863,
from Montana. This ox-team was Scot-
tish. It took oxen sixty-five days
to drive the seven hundred miles to
Central City. Horses would have done
the work in thirty. But beef was high in the
mining-camps; oxen would bring
four pound than horses. The trip
from Missouri to the Rockies was
made. Cheyenne and Arapahoe re-
sisted the intrusion. Burnt wagons
and polished skeletons were the

guide-posts. To travel from Colorado
to Montana was hazardous. Every
mountain stream was a lure to death.
Every bunch of stunted fir was an am-
bush. Even the swift pony-express
felt the sting of deadly arrows, and the
overland stage dreaded the war-whoops
of the Sioux. It was a contrast to a
Pullman limited and fifty miles per
hour. Then it was a trip that required
nerve and courage, yet Clark made the
trip safely. It developed grit. He has
never lacked it since.

In 1872, he bought a mine at Butte.
It was supposed to carry high values
in gold. But it did not, and it looked
like a total loss. For ten years, Clark
had lived and breathed mining. He
realized now that no man could be a
successful miner without some knowl-
edge of the technical. That winter he
was at Columbia College, where he
graduated in assaying and metallurgy.
Henceforth, he intended to make his
own assays, and eliminate possibility
of fraud. He assayed his own mine,
and found copper. Then he became
miner as well as banker. Reduction
works and a smelting plant were the
natural sequences of his foresight and
energy, and he grew rich.

Later, two years in Europe taught
him French and German, led him into
art, knocked the corners off, and
rounded, his education, and returned
him to America a polished man of af-
fairs. Yet he in no wise lost his grip
on business.

Clark is shrewd, exacting and honest
in all business transactions. He ex-
acts all the contract calls for, but he is
prompt to pay the stipulated price.
He weighs every purchase by the ques-
tion of worth, and this he applies to
personal as well as business matters.
His hobby is art, and he probably owns
more works of the masters than any
one in America. Yet, were it not for
the publicity of the press, none but his
intimates would know it.

AUG 29 03

AUG 29 03

The Strike Near Ivanpah.

The news sent us by our Manvel (Cal.) correspondent, printed last week, of a strike of rich silver ore near old Ivanpah, is confirmed in the Searchlight newspaper, which prints the following:

"Mack Orr and T. C. Barrett, prospecting for Dr. F. J. Nutting, have made a good find of silver ore on the southern side of Clark's Peak. It also runs above \$5 in gold. The claims are situated about eight miles north of Ivanpah station, and four miles south of the old camp of Ivanpah. They are in the foothills at the edge of the desert, and will be within five miles of the Salt Lake road. A ledge six or seven feet wide crops up for about 2000 feet in a dyke of yellow porphyry, and samples brought in show the rock to be rich in silver."

NEW YORK MOUNTAINS.

The Eagle Group and the Giant Ledge Properties.

Among visitors in Los Angeles this week is Mr. Henry Rohde, who, with Mr. F. W. Hoppe owns the Eagle group of five claims in the New York Mountains, San Bernardino county, Cal. In a talk with a representative of the Los Angeles Mining Review, Mr. Rohde said:

"Our group lies west of the Giant Ledge properties. The ore carries gold, silver and copper, with values, taking the ore all the way through, of from \$50 to \$90 per ton. We have ore with values running over \$200 per ton, but I am not taking that into my calculation, but am considering only what our ore averages, as far as opened up. We have about 500 feet of development, and are taking out ore right along, which we are stacking on the dump awaiting shipment. It is all good shipping ore, and if the Santa Fé bulldis in that spur from Purdy, they are talking about, we will ship it all out and lots more, too. We could give the Santa Fé plenty of ore to haul.

"Our group is at an elevation of about 6000 feet. We have any quantity of good timber and water of the purest, in abundance. The Giant Ledge people are opening up their properties in fine shape. They have splendid bodies of ore, mill sites, water and everything else requisite for the making of one of the biggest and best mining properties in Southern California. When that branch of the Santa Fé that I talked about is built in from Purdy, the Giant Ledge will be able to give the railway company a big lot of ore from their mine."

- Acton -

THE CHAMPION HILL PROPERTY.

The Champion Hill Mining Company has issued an illustrated prospectus of its mining properties in the San Fernando mining district, Los Angeles county, Cal. The company owns twelve claims, and has bonded eight other claims, which will become the property of the company, as the bonds on the several claims expire. These with the others will give them a compact group of twenty claims, with a length of two miles on the ledges. As stated in the prospectus, the title to the property is perfect, and a survey by a Deputy Mineral Surveyor has been made, for the purpose of patenting the property.

The officers of the company are men well known in Los Angeles and of good repute. Mr. Lewis Ebinger is president, Mr. H. F. Backer, vice-president; Mr. O. E. Ebinger, treasurer; Mr. C. B. Simons, secretary; Mr. William Hunsaker, attorney. Mr. J. W. Wenzel is general manager and mine superintendent.

Gold in the Santa Ana.

The Times-Index, of San Bernardino, Cal., prints the following special from Colton, Cal.:

"Three Mexicans, and two white men are going to try and get gold from the sands of the Santa Ana River. This has been quite a topic of late among the employes of the Southern Pacific here, and several cradles or rockers have been made by the carpenters of the transcontinental fruit shippers, who have a repair shop down near the river. This morning through the beating sun a reporter made his way down the bed of the Santa Ana, where work is to commence. There are several places where the water has settled in pools and from these it is expected to draw water for a test of the sands. The idea was suggested some months ago when a Mexican reported that years ago his people used to get enough gold from the sands to make small purchases. Even should his story be true, it would not be practical to work the sands in the river during the summer for need of water. Among most people the attempt is regarded as useless, though many believe that some gold can be obtained."

CHAMPION HILL MINING COMPANY

Gold Mines Situated near Lang Station, 44 Miles from Los Angeles

Over 800 feet of Tunnel and Shaft Work done. Ledge for last fifty feet of tunnel is over eight feet wide, three feet of which is \$20.67 in gold; sixteen inches \$41.34 in gold, \$2 in silver; balance of ledge \$8.20 in gold.

CAPITAL ONLY \$500,000.

Company owns twelve claims, absolute

PRICE OF STOCK ON JULY 10TH WILL BE RAISED TO 25 CENTS PER SHARE.

For Report on Mines and Other Information, Call at Office or Address,
CHAMPION HILL MINING CO., LOS ANGELES

AUG 29 03

AUG 29 03

AUG 29 03

THE DALE DISTRICT.

Mining Operations, in that Part of San Bernardino County.

The correspondent of the Los Angeles Mining Review, at Dale, California, sends the following:

Work will be resumed on the Capitola group on September 1, after a shut-down of two months.

The Ivanhoe mine has been sold and men have been put to work making a road over which to haul in machinery for the reduction of the ore. A pumping plant will be installed at Ferguson's Well to furnish the necessary water.

In the O. K. mine a vein of good ore, 18 inches in width, was recently struck on the 100-foot level north, and a 6-foot body of ore has been opened up on the 250 level north. They have also a body of fine ore on the 300 level north, the extent of which has not yet been determined. In the 300 level south they have a breast full of high-grade ore. The former owners of the O. K. had a round of holes drilled in the 250 level north but owing to lack of powder never fired them, so they never found the good ore in that drift. It is but another illustration of "so near and yet so far." This district has already furnished several big surprises, and more may be looked for.

NIPPENO MINING COMPANY.

In a recent issue of the Salt Lake Herald is an account of the Crescent mining district, one of Southern Nevada's new gold fields. In this account reference is made to the properties of the Nippeno Mining Company, saying:

"The Nippeno Mining company, recently organized by Grant Halfpenny and associates of Los Angeles, owns six claims in the heart of the district, from which shipments of gold running from \$20 to several thousand dollars per ton have been made. Several hundred feet of work have been done. The company is a close corporation, with plenty of money in the treasury, and the manager has ordered lumber for the construction of boarding and bunk houses. Before the 1st of July a large force of men will be employed in opening up this property, which, unless all signs fail, will develop into a valuable mine."

NEW YORK MOUNTAINS.

Eagle Group and the Giant Ledge Properties.

Among visitors in Los Angeles this is Mr. Henry Rohde, who, with F. W. Hoppe owns the Eagle group of five claims in the New York Mountains, San Bernardino county. In a talk with a representative of the Los Angeles Mining Review, Rohde said:

"Our group lies west of the Giant ledge properties. The ore carries silver and copper, with values, for the ore all the way through, of \$50 to \$90 per ton. We have ore with values running over \$200 per ton, but I am not taking that into my estimation, but am considering only our ore averages, as far as they are concerned. We have about 500 feet of development, and are taking out the dump awaiting shipment. It is a good shipping ore, and if the Santa Fe builds in that spur from here, they are talking about, we will ship it all out and lots more, too. It could give the Santa Fe plenty of ore to haul."

"Our group is at an elevation of 6000 feet. We have any quantity of good timber and water of the best, in abundance. The Giant ledge people are opening up their parties in fine shape. They have good bodies of ore, mill sites, water and everything else requisite for the running of one of the biggest and best mining properties in Southern California. When that branch of the Santa Fe that I talked about is built in from here, the Giant Ledge will be able to use the railway company a big lot of ore from their mine."

GOLD PARK.

This group of about thirty claims is situated some eight miles south of Twenty-nine Palms, in Riverside county, Cal. Dr. Stephen Bowers, of Los Angeles, has returned from an examination of the district and makes a favorable report. He finds it highly mineralized, and the samples he brought away with him run high in values.

A company has been organized, known as the Gold Park Mining and Milling Co., which will erect a stamp mill, cyaniding plant, etc. Sixty-five tons of the ore, which were reduced by an arrastra, yielded about \$55 a ton, besides leaving rich tailings.

IN THE MORROW DISTRICT.

The Santa Buena Mining, Milling and Development Company, of Riverside, Cal., has been incorporated under the laws of California, by G. A. Bryant, O. N. Bryant, L. A. Bryant, Harwood Robbins and M. D. Robbins, to work some promising copper and gold claims in the Morrow mining district, about thirty-five miles northwest of Barstow, San Bernardino county, Cal. The company is capitalized for \$1,000,000, in shares of \$1 each, of which 500,000 shares are in the treasury. A considerable quantity of ore has been taken from the claims, mostly copper ore, some of which taken from a 12-inch vein 44 feet from the surface, assayed 29.88 per cent. copper. Some ore from the bottom of an 80-foot shaft showed a higher percentage in copper. There are eight claims in the group.

THE FRANCES PROPERTIES.

The Frances Mining, Milling and Cyaniding Company, of Los Angeles, has issued a prospectus, in which are described and illustrated its properties in the Argus Mountains, in Inyo county, California, about forty-five miles north of Randsburg. The company owns six full claims, making 120 acres of mineral ground. The company also owns other mining properties in other counties of Southern California. Mr. J. M. Graybill, of Los Angeles, who was formerly vice-president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, is president of the company, with offices in the Lankershim Building, Los Angeles.

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RANDBURG CAMP

The Yellow Aster Mining Company Resumes Work at its Mines with Non-Union Men

WORK at the Yellow Aster mines, Randburg, Southern California, has been resumed. On Monday last seventy non-union men went to work, a sufficient num-

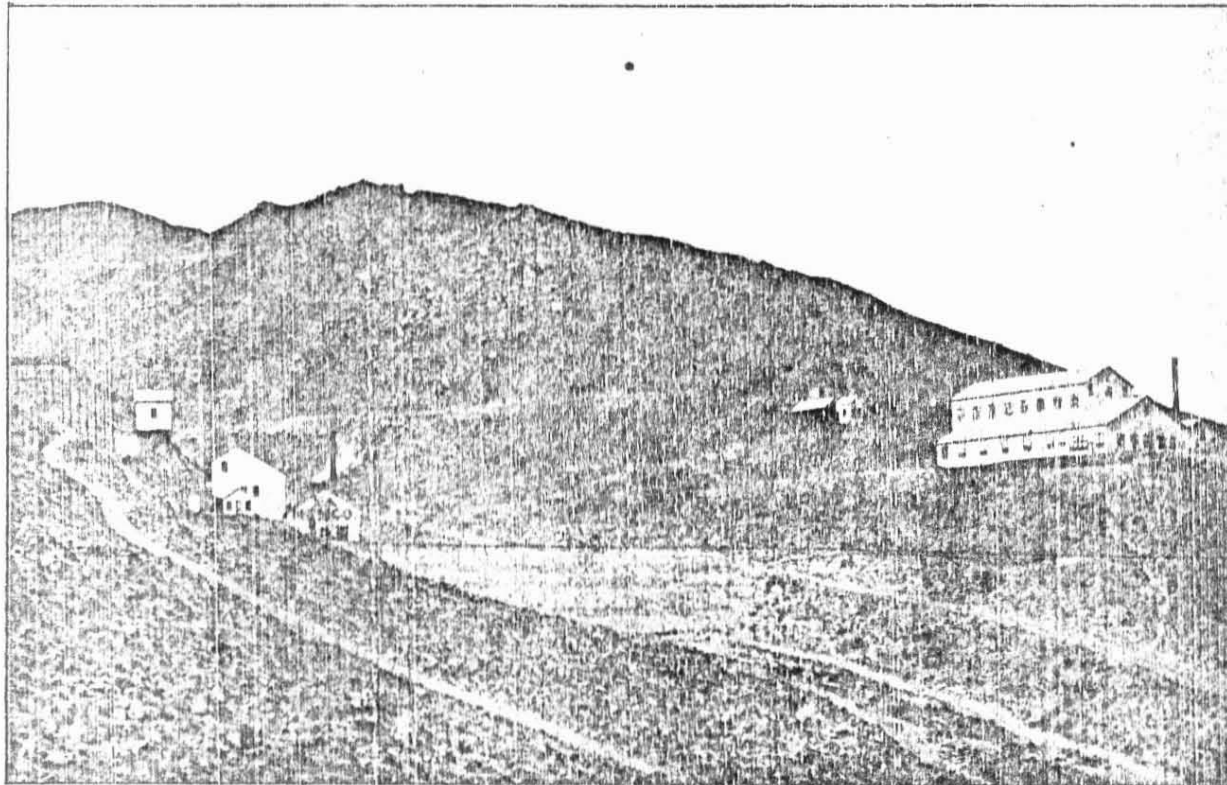
ber of 100 stamps, the other of 30 stamps, are being overhauled, and it is expected that they will be ready about the middle of the present month, by which time enough ore will have been

The resumption of work at the Yellow Aster is a victory over labor unionism. Prior to the shutting down of the mines, and of other mines at Randburg, the camp was one of the most peaceable in Southern California. The camp is a healthy one, the wages paid were satisfactory, business in the town was good, and every one seemed to be contented. But content-

make his appearance on the scene and from that moment harmony disappeared in the darkness and discord prevailed. The local union, acting under instructions from its superior powers, demanded higher wages for union men, and the reason assigned for such demand is one of the most comical things in the history of mining. The circumstances are about as follows:

The Yellow Aster company desired to enlarge its pumping plant and make other improvements. To meet the expense it borrowed \$100,000. In due course of time the loan was paid. The labor union upon learning of the repayment of the sum borrowed, said: "If you can afford to pay your debts you can afford to pay the men higher wages." Thereupon the company discharged all the men. Since then up to last Monday, the mines have remained closed, no effort having been made by the management to do any work.

This victory over labor unionism is due to the firmness of Mr. John Singleton, president and general manager of the company. He felt that the demands of the union were unjustifiable; he made no effort to conciliate the men, believing that such an attempt would be interpreted as an evidence of weakness on his part and would only result in making the union more stubborn. He was content to wait, so as to give the men an opportunity of reasoning among themselves, with the possible hope that they would see the error of their ways. But the men dare not think, much less act, for themselves; they were under the rod of the walking delegate; his word was law, and his word was, "hold out and you will force the company to sub-



VIEW OF YELLOW ASTER'S TWO MILLS OF 130 STAMPS

ber, for the present, to permit of work being done in the mines and for the hoisting of ore. The two mills, one

hoisted to keep them going, together with what will be mined from day to day.

ment is a condition that is absolutely abhorrent to labor-unionism. The walking delegate was instructed to

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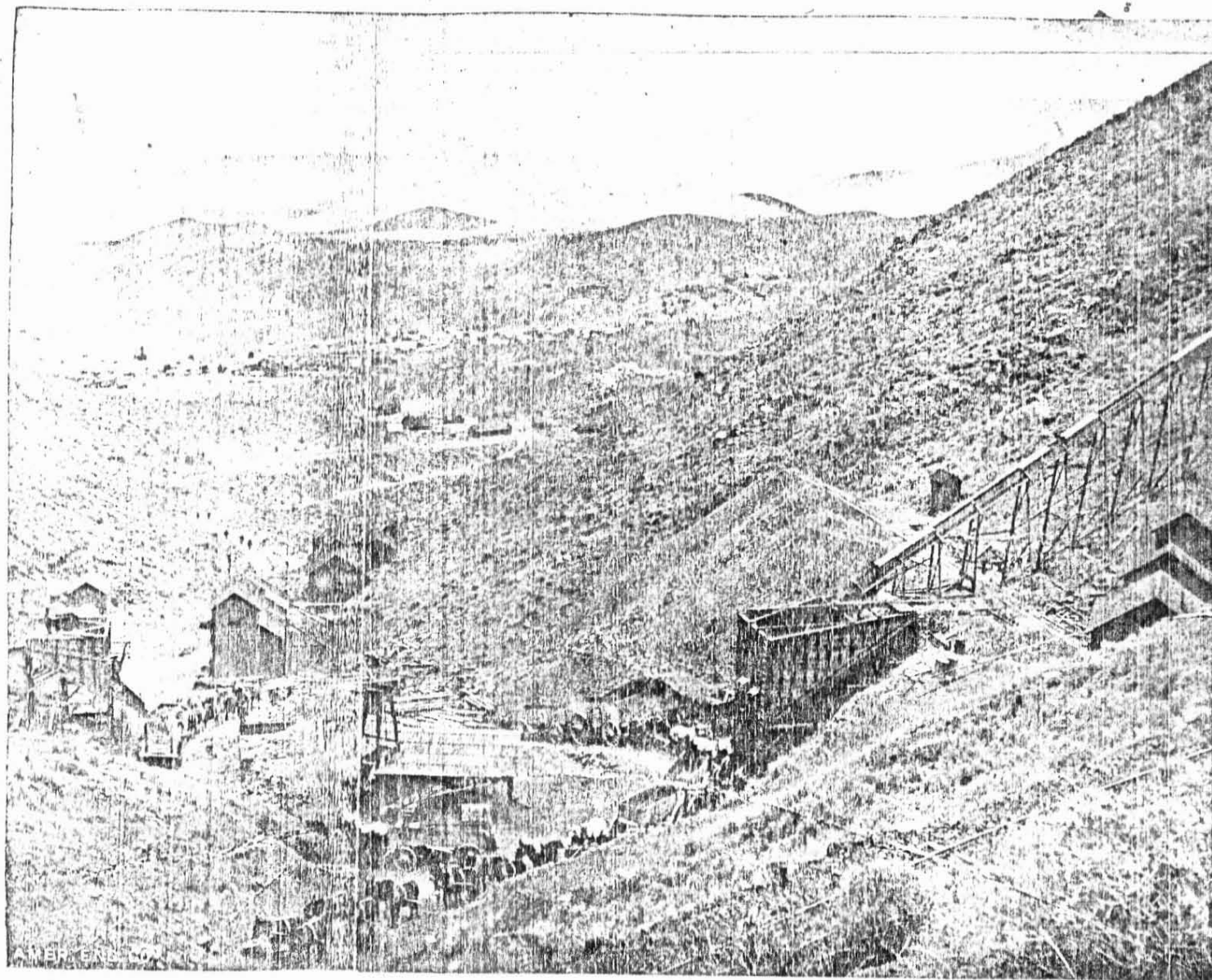
to your terms." But the company would not submit. Measures were then taken to procure non-union men from outside places, and the result has been, as stated above, the securing of a sufficient number to

resume work in the mines being resumed.

Before the strike the Yellow Aster Company was employing from 180 to 200 men, milling from 400 to 500 tons of ore a day. There is every probability that the force now at work will go on increasing in number from day to day until the company has again its full complement of men. The example that has been set by the Yellow Aster people will be followed by other mine owners at Randsburg, who were also forced to close their properties for the same reasons that compelled the Yellow Aster company to close its mines.

Some few weeks ago, Mr. Frank S. Hicks, of Los Angeles, secretary of the Desert Mine Operators' Association, speaking of the conditions then existing at Randsburg, said: "We hope to do something at Randsburg in the near future in the matter of re-opening the mines. We may not open them full blast, all at once, but expect to employ good men as they come along. The point is that the mines will be opened under the management of the operators and not under the control of any miners' union. We are not to be dictated to in any way, and yet are glad to talk with any individuals, as individuals, who may have grievances."

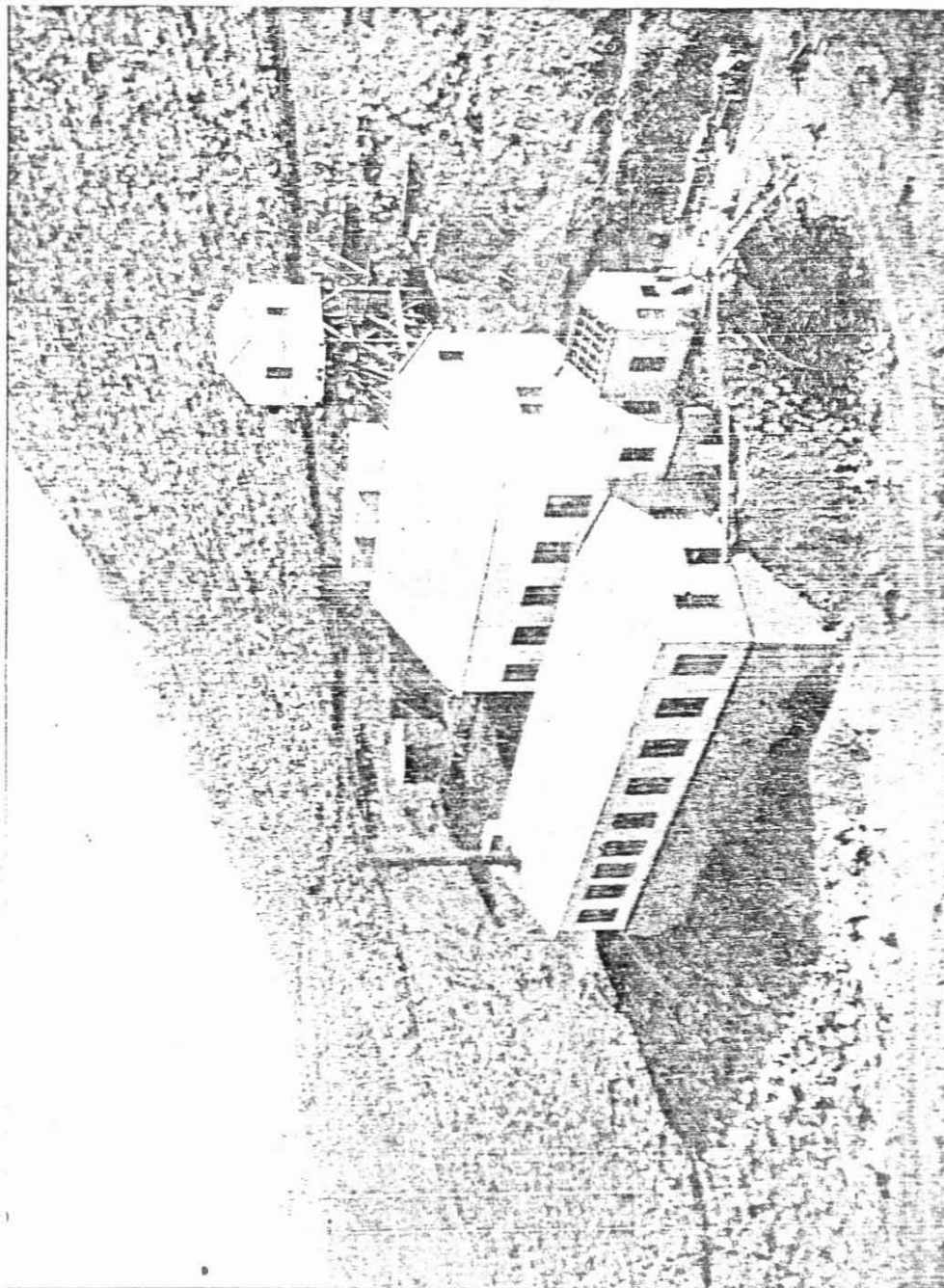
In a few weeks Randsburg will be again a good camp, a pleasant one to live in, good wages paid. Property owners will reconstruct their buildings that were destroyed during the last fire; merchants will re-open their stores and general prosperity prevail.



VIEW AT YELLOW ASTER MINE IN EARLY DAYS

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ANOTHER VIEW OF YELLOW ASTERS 30-STAMP MILL

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PALA MINES.

Amended Locations on these San Diego Properties.

Amended locations of mines indicate as a rule, that the properties have become very valuable and the locators desire the boundaries of the claims definitely established so that no future lawsuits may arise and consequent loss of profits. Three mines of the now famous Pala district have been relocated by Frank A. Salmons, John A. Giddens, Wm. H. Crane, Bernardo Haroart and Pedro Teilech.

The Goddess mine or ledge lode was originally located July 11, 1903; and recorded July 13, 1903; the Oceanview and Knickerbocker claims were both located on May 4 and recorded May 6. All three of them are 1500 feet long and 300 feet wide and are parallel with the Pala Chief mine.

The locators state in their amended location that they have complied with all the requirements of chapter 6, title 22, revised statutes of the United States and also with the local customs, laws and regulations.—San Diego (Cal.) Union.

Mill for Mountain Springs.

The Independent, of Independence, Inyo county, Cal., says:

"George Vornberg writes that he is about to install a ten-ton reduction plant with concentrators at Mountain Springs Cañon, for the Corona Mining Company. Mining has been in progress in a desultory way in this district for the past ten years, and but little has been accomplished, in the way of successful working. Mr. Vornberg will try up-to-date methods of extraction, and if successful it will be the forerunner of far more extensive plants. He has the reputation of being a thoroughly competent mining man, and will no doubt be successful."

Crushing Eighty Tons a Day.

The Thompson & Boyle Company, of Los Angeles, owner of the Queen Esther mines at Mojave, Kern county, California, has its dry crushing plant at work at the mines, and is putting through an average of eighty tons of ore a day. The new pipe line is furnishing plenty of water to the mines in that district.

Senator Dorsey Bonds Two Properties.

Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Los Angeles, has bonded two mining properties in Union Pass, Mohave county, Arizona. The properties are known as the White Spar and Tyro, and are situated about thirty miles from Kingman.

MINE REPORTS.

The Johannesburg Gold Mines Company, Los Angeles.

An examination was recently made of the property of the Johannesburg Gold Mines Company, at Johannesburg, Cal., by Mr. Uriah Johnson. It was made at the instance of the Benson Investment Company, of Los Angeles, to which the report is addressed. Following are extracts from it:

"There are two well defined ledges upon this property, running southwest and northeast, and dipping to the west. These ledges have been opened up for a considerable distance, over four thousand feet, and a good deal of high grade ore, running from \$25 to \$500 dollars per ton, has been extracted in surface workings and a few feet below; in fact, the history of the mines shows that the richest ore ever produced in Southern California was taken from these mines, but, owing to the lack of water, and the difficulties of transportation, the mines were never worked below twenty to thirty feet deep, until the present company purchased the property.

"Active work of development was begun by the Johannesburg Gold Mines Company last October, and has been prosecuted with vigor since that time. There is now over six hundred feet of underground work completed, and the work is still being prosecuted with double shifts night and day, and it is safe to state that before the mill is completed, there will be over a thousand feet of underground work ready for stoping.

"Ore has been developed on these ledges wherever sinking has been done, and is found to be continuous and of a high grade; not so high as some surface croppings, but high grade ore for so large a body. The average of great numbers of samples taken in the most careful way, to show the exact milling value, ran \$17.49 per ton in gold. In stating this, I mean to say that all of the ores that will come out of the mine to the mill would average that, but in places it runs very much higher. Many assays run from two hundred to five hundred dollars per ton. This grade of ore, however, I entirely omitted in getting my averages."

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RANDBURG.

Indications Are That the Camp's Troubles Are Over.

Things are moving along smoothly at the Yellow Aster mine, Randburg, with every appearance of the improved condition being maintained. It is pretty much as a correspondent writes, "Leave the men free to do as they would please, and they would all be back at work in quick time."

There can be no doubt that what this correspondent says is a correct presentation of the case. There is not one of the miners who has an unkind word to say about those in charge of the mine, nor have they a complaint to make at the way they were treated, when in the employ of the company. They simply quit work because they were ordered to do so by those who exercise cast-iron authority over them.

The next couple of weeks will work a further great change in the minds of the miners and business men at Randburg. The town has absolutely nothing to depend upon except the business created through the operation of the mines, but as the camp contains a number of valuable mining properties, with several mining districts tributary to it, it will always be a prosperous one, if labor unionism will let it alone.

In last week's number of this paper there were printed several views of the Yellow Aster mine, and the two stamp mills. Here is another, and later view of the two mills.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Topographic Map of the Tejon Quadrangle Issued.

A topographic map of the Tejon quadrangle, in Southern California, has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey, the southern part of which lies in the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve, and the northern part in Los Angeles and Kern counties. This map, drawn to the scale of two miles to one inch, covers about 914 square miles of territory, the most of which is extremely mountainous, ranging from 3000 to 6000 feet above sea level. The northern part of the map shows the Tehachapi Mountains, the southern end of San Joaquin Valley, and Antelope Valley; a part of the western end of the Mojave Desert. The southern half of the map, embracing parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties, shows a perfect maze of narrow canyons and mountain peaks.

Some fine timber of merchantable value is found on the Tehachapi Mountains, and in the northern part of the Forest Reserve, but the southern part of the quadrangle contains little except a dense growth of manzanita and chaparral. At Gold Hill, in Ventura county, are some mining claims, but the larger part of the area is without inhabitants.

Between Antelope Valley and San Joaquin Valley is shown Tejon Pass, with old Fort Tejon, so famous in the early history of California.

The map can be obtained for the nominal price of five cents, by applying to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

THE GIANT LEDGE.

President Addresses a Letter to the Stockholders.

Mr. L. M. Gregory, president of the Giant Ledge Gold and Copper Company, Los Angeles, issued on the 5th inst. a letter to the company's stockholders, from which the following is taken:

"Development has been pushed in ore until we have in sight sufficient to supply a large plant for years. We have increased our property until our ownership is now fully 740 acres, consisting of mineral, water bearing and valley land, the mineral and water lands being patented. Our water supply has been increased with a second well heavily timbered for permanency like a mining shaft, and our camp accommodations increased to care for thirty men.

"The A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. is putting in a switch for our accommodation upon the Barnwell branch, five miles distant from our property and over a level country."

Mr. Gregory says, in conclusion, that the company has in sight funds for installing machinery this winter, and that it would be good policy to increase the amount in hand for that purpose.

Cerro Gordo Mines.

The Independent, of Independence, Inyo county, California, says: "Mr. J. C. Unthank, who is up from Cerro Gordo, on his way to San Francisco, informs us that T. C. Boland has shipped 600 sacks of concentrates from Cerro Gordo and has about 700 sacks ready for shipment. The Troeger Bros. have about 600 sacks of ore out which will be shipped soon. Pat Clinton is working for the Troegers. Chris. Cohn and Kelly are prospecting with good success. There still remains a considerable quantity of slag and fluo-quartz which can be profitably 'jigged' and concentrated."

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Los Angeles Mining Review

JULIAN MINING DISTRICT

Discovered There Thirty Years Ago. Owens, Helvetia, High Peak and Other Mines

CONTRIBUTED TO THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW

ALTHOUGH gold was discovered in what is now known as the Julian district, San Diego County, California, nearly thirty years ago, there are not many of even our experienced mining men who have

an idea of the extent of this gold-bearing section.

Sixty miles to the east of the city of San Diego, and reached from that point by the Cuyamaca Railroad to the west, thence by stage, is situated the camp of Julian. The elevation is about 5,000 feet.

Surrounded by fertile valleys and heavily timbered mountains, with water in abundance, and a climate so perfect, describe the conditions as I found them upon a recent visit to that place.

The general formation of the district is of a slate and schistose character. The slate belt extends from east to west for a distance of several miles, and averages over 2,000 feet in thickness, with granite on either side.

The most highly mineralized section is about seven miles in length, and in it are located the principal mines of the district.

The ledges, regular in form, and of large size, run parallel with the general formation, giving them an east-west strike, and dip to the north. The ore to a depth of 200 feet, and in some instances greater, is practically free milling, and generally high gold values. As greater depth is attained, the ore changes into an oxide and telluride, and values increase to such an extent that the owners are justified in thinking that they have been rewarded for their mining qualities by what promises to be the leading high grade camp of the southwest.

With the water level and refractory nature of most of the companies have either expanded operations or continued

work in the upper levels, or free zone. While the treatment of this class of ore is not difficult as a metallurgical proposition, yet the operators have not as yet put a system in practice, by which they can recover their values

cheaply and satisfactorily. Of the producing properties, the Owens, Helvetia, High Peak, Cincinnati Belle, Antelope and Ready Relief, are probably the most important. While gold was first discovered on the Washington, and the property has had a large production, yet development work has not been continued to an extent which surface and surrounding conditions, together with the history of the mine, would warrant. The Owens is a well known property, and has lately had some advertising through the Douglas Lacy Co. of New York, having had an option on it. This property has reached a considerable depth, and encountered an extensive flow of water. For a number of years satisfactory bullion shipments were made, and the mine has a satisfactory record as a producer.

The Julian Consolidated Company, composed of Los Angeles and Pomona people, are operating the High Peak and Helvetia mines, and are doing the most extensive work in the district.

In the High Peak they have reached a depth of 350 feet, and show a continuous ledge, and some splendid ore bodies. In the lower level a change is noticeable, showing a high grade of arsenide and telluride, and considerable free gold ore. In the Helvetia they have reached a depth of 450 feet, and are now sinking a new working shaft, which will attain a depth of 500 feet. With this shaft completed the property may be expected to give a good account of itself, for a splendid showing of high grade rock is in sight, and it will take a short time only to demonstrate its real merit. The property is equipped with a 10-stamp steam power mill, stamps of 1,000 pounds weight, large Blake crusher, two New Standard concentrators, pumps, etc., to complete a first class mill. Two steam hoists are installed, capable of working the property to a depth of 1,000 feet.

The Cincinnati Belle is to resume operations soon on a large scale.

The Ready Relief, which has been worked steadily for the past twenty years, and owned by Bailey Bros., is one of the good producers. It is equipped with mill, hoist, and all necessary machinery, operated by water power. A good depth has been reached, and the property is quite extensively developed. It is now reported that this property is shortly to change hands, at a handsome figure.

The Stonewall, formerly owned by Governor Waterman, is well known. It has been closed down for a long time, owing to caves in the main working shaft. This is now being put in shape for future work, together with repairs on mill and other machinery, preparatory to resuming operations on an extensive scale, and with a fair assurance of its old-time success.

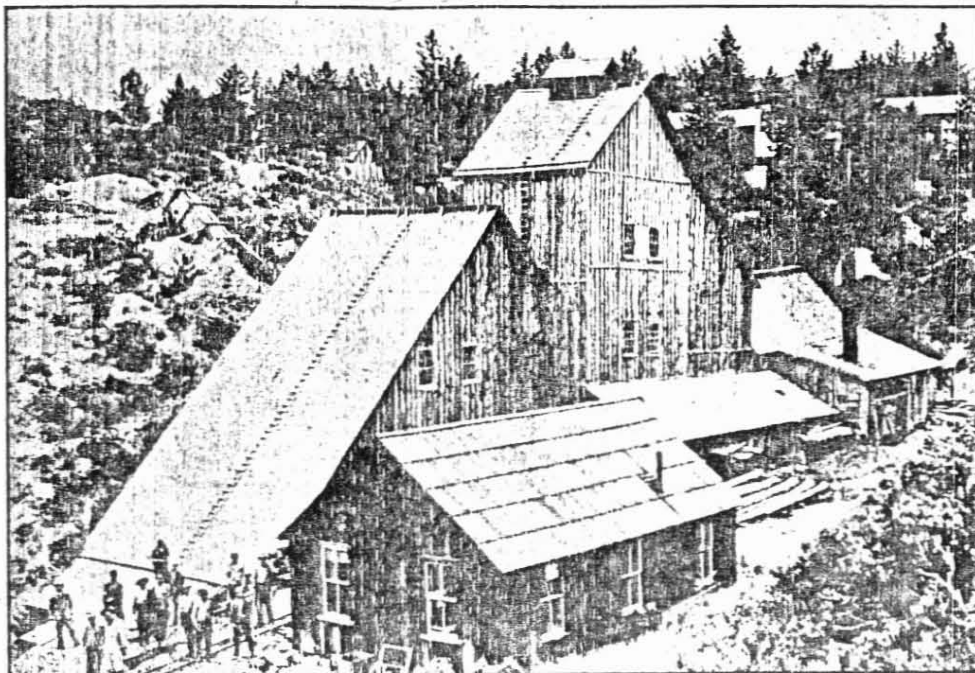
After looking carefully over this district, the question one naturally asks is, why is so little activity manifested? When investors are scouring the country, from Mexico to Alaska, in a search of even a prospect with the earmarks of a mine-maker, why is it that this section, with best showings, and highest values at greatest depth, its accessibility, facilities for economic working, and splendid history, is receiving so little attention? It is a matter difficult to understand. Yet, with a modern method of treating the refractory ores, a little new blood, and some working capital, there is no doubt but that the situation will adjust itself. The camp will be placed on a better footing, a permanent state of activity and of prosperity will take place, which no amount of booming could bring about with satisfying results.

A. B. HALL.

Los Angeles, Sept. 8, 1903.

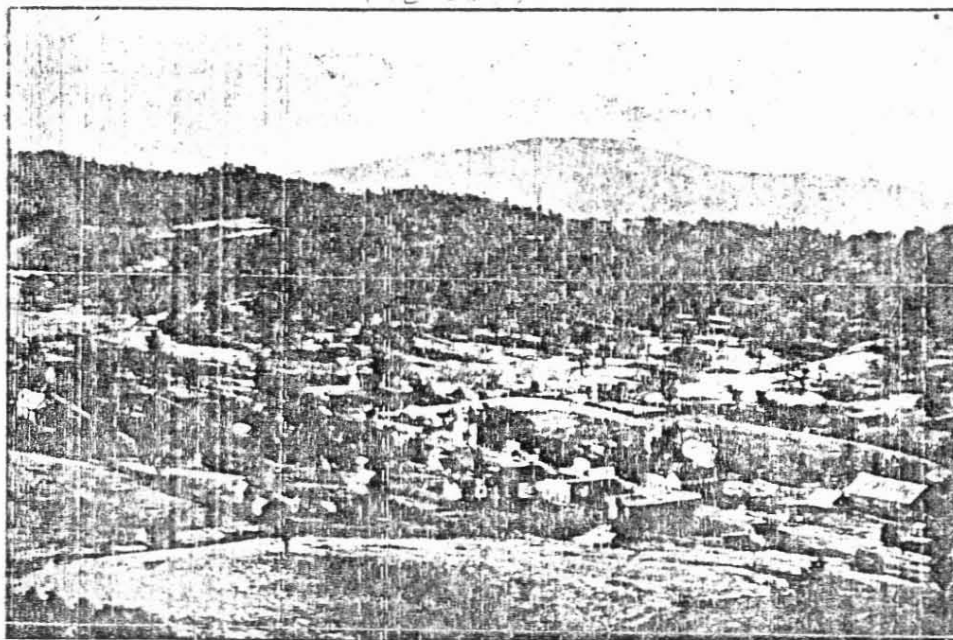
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TEN STAMP MILL, HELVETIA MINE, JULIAN DISTRICT, CAL.

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VIEW OF TOWN OF JULIAN, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

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Los Angeles Mining Review

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Comprehensive Review of its Mineral Resources.
Where Gold in Great Quantity was Mined
Thirty Years Ago. 7-17-03

BY W. H. HOLCOMB IN SAN DIEGO UNION.

SAN DIEGO county forms the southwest corner of the United States, bordering on the Pacific Ocean and Mexico. In area it exceeds by nearly three hundred square miles the combined areas of the two States of Maryland (12,210) and Delaware (2050.)

The Peninsula Range, which is believed to be a continuation of the Sierra Nevada extends across the county in a northwest and southeast direction, dividing the county into two distinct sections, the Coast region, possessing the most salubrious and equable climate in the world, and famous for its fruits, flowers, homes and enterprising cities; and the Delta portion, formerly called the desert, but now irrigated by the waters of the Colorado river, and destined to be the granary of the west, the Canaan of America.

In addition to its agricultural possibilities San Diego county is prolific in mineral wealth, which is thus far, however, largely undeveloped, owing to lack of capital on the part of operators. Notwithstanding this, however, a reliable estimate of the amount received from mineral products of the county since the year 1868 is the significant sum of ten millions of dollars; of this amount four and one-quarter millions were produced from 1894 to 1902 inclusive, as shown by the official records of the United States Mint and California State Mining Bureau, and of this last great sum, \$3,800,000 came from gold mines alone, the balance being values of lepidolite, silver, salt, granite, rubble, mineral waters, brick, clays and semi-precious stones.

As is true of other portions of the earth's surface, gold is more generally distributed over the county of San Diego than any other metal. In nearly every hill and range rising above the mesa lands of the Coast region or the Delta plains, or in the granitic-belted mountains; in nearly every river bed which conveys the winter rains to the Coast, in the gravels of the mesas, and along the sands of the Sea Coast, gold may be found, and some of the veins and ore deposits are phenom-

ally rich in the coveted yellow metal. Following the trend of the mountain ranges, and for the most part hugging the crests, there extends throughout the county with singular regularity, except where broken by intrusions of granite and diorite, a belt of schistose gold-bearing rock.

At places on this belt notably at Julian on the very summit of the range seventy miles distant eastward of the city of San Diego, and at Banner, lower down, on the range five miles east of Julian, the belt of schistose rock has been worked for gold by the free milling process since 1868. This mining in the schists has been carried on in a very desultory way for many years by poor men, who have mined

and hauled their own ores to some custom mill, receiving therefrom sufficient returns to enable them to continue on in the same manner, until water was reached, when the necessary expenditure required to purchase machinery to control the water has usually proven too great for them, and they have taken themselves to other camps, or, if still remaining, they have entered upon other pursuits. The deepest mine in the district mentioned is down 400 feet, and in nearly all the mines the ore bodies have gradually increased in size with depth, increasing also, in the percentage of gold-bearing sulphides, and decreasing in the yield of free gold. No mine in these camps has yet to have its name entered on the black list for "capping over," or "pinching out." The mines have gone down, but the miners have not, and this solely from the want of sufficient capital.

The Julian and Banner miners have at no time lost faith in their mines. At the present writing there are more mines and mining locations on record than ever before. The different ledges have been traced out for miles, and the location and pitch of ore chutes ascertained. They have proven by actual work that quite all of these locations may be made to produce pay ore.

There are few mines in the world that have paid for their development from ores extracted as work progressed. Most mines require outside capital to sink and timber shafts, to extend levels, and thus expose the ore bodies. Yet it is safe to say that many of the mines on the schistose belt of San Diego county have paid from the grass roots down, and paid also out of their ores for such development work as they have received as such work progressed. It is left to conjecture to imagine what these camps will be when unlimited capital takes hold upon the principal mines, and, as in the case of other famous mining camps, prosecutes development work without depending upon the mill plates to pay the bills as the work proceeds.

From the first discovery of gold in this region the miners have mined and milled free gold only. The more intelligent among them have known for years that they had values in their ores that they failed to save. The assays would show one return, the mill returns would show quite another. The assayers and so-called expert miners have told the miners in theory how to treat their ores in a small way, but not commercially, in an economical manner.

Los Angeles Mining Review

AN OPEN LETTER.

Mr. Allan J. Smith Addresses the Stockholders of the California King Gold Mines Company.

To the Stockholders of the California King Gold Mines Company:

No doubt many of the outside stockholders wonder why so little information is allowed to leak out from the company's head office in New York as to the real facts of its present standing.

The only report issued by our company since it commenced operations is told in six items, the substance of which is how over a half million dollars had been expended on its property. Since then the only papers issued from the New York offices to the stockholders are blank proxy forms soliciting votes for the coming meeting in Yuma, Arizona, on the 12th prox., and no doubt many proxies will be sent in, which will enable those on the throne to vote themselves in again for another year.

Myself and others have been working for better management for the last eighteen months, and we had every hope of things changing for the better last March, when Mr. R. F. Pettigrew came out to Picacho as chairman of the Executive Committee with full power to act. The management was changed and Mr. Pettigrew appointed a machinist who was working in the mill, no doubt an able man in that line of business, as general manager of the company's property. This new manager at once discharged the cyanide expert who had made such a grand success in working the company's ores, as the official report in the month of March shows that he only lost 34 cents per ton in the tailings. The new general manager then engaged the cyanide expert's assayer as head cyanide man, and the result has been that he has not issued any statements of their monthly returns since this change took place; the returns really dropped down nearly one-half, notwithstanding that the ore in the mines increased in value. Moreover the workings in the mines got into such shape that instead of taking out sixty cars of ore of five tons each, they got down to five cars per day. The general manager then sent in his resignation but it was not accepted. He then requested that a mining man be sent out to show him what to do, and lay out the work for him. In the meantime my partner, Mr. J. M. Mandivil, the pioneer of the camp, and locator of the company's mines took him over the property, and showed him other places where he could get an ample supply of pay ore, sufficient until our mining expert arrived, and it is reported that those in authority are rejoicing about his report. This is not to be wondered at as the mines show up wonderful values, as we have always claimed, and as so many of the most noted experts have previously reported. Still there are no dividends.

When I left the mines in May last the company had acres of cord wood stacked up around the mill; there was one carload of cyanide on hand and an ample supply of other material to go upon, all paid for. In fact everything was in grand shape for the new management. The results were as follows: They used up all the wood and the mill was shut down for want of wood and now they have to use green wood.

The new management went to work and built at great expense a new contrivance on the old fashioned arrastra plan to save the coarse gold; this was a complete failure.

They then moved the large hoisting works from the Venus mine at great cost and placed it right on the top of the largest body of ore the company has. As a result it will have to be moved again before the company can work this large body of ore in an extensive way.

To wind up, their manager reports the July clean-up at \$26,500 or thereabouts, while he only shipped \$16,116, a shortage of over \$10,000. They have had a Pinkerton detective investigating the matter. No doubt they will find that most of the shortage is in the tailings. The last report is, and this is from a responsible party, who states that miners at Picacho are making an open boast that their wages cut no figure as they steal so much gold out of the mines, and sell it to the saloon-keepers. This gold has been seen by people in Yuma. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. R. F. Pettigrew writes me that the company has "full confidence in its management." Judging from results many of us fail to see where this confidence comes in.

What we desire to know is: How can we expect our company to be in a prosperous condition with such incompetency on all sides? The results of the past six months speak for themselves. Those in authority know it is incompetent; why should I be silent?

We have also the New York office to contend with, which is evidently run by a young man, named Mr. Fay, who refuses to give out any information to the stockholders which will enlighten them as to the doings and the present financial standing of the company.

The stockholders meet in Yuma, Arizona, on October 12, and that will be the time to investigate these matters.

In conclusion I may say that I am one of the original owners of the mines and my partner, Mr. J. M. Mandivil is the pioneer of the camp. We claim to know the value of the property and we believe the stock of the company to be a good investment, and our stock is not for sale. We know it will be a great dividend paying proposition just as soon as we have proper and efficient management.

All communications will be promptly answered by addressing me at Picacho, San Diego county, California.

ALLAN J. SMITH.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 7, 1903.

This is a peculiar story, that comes from Picacho, San Diego county, California:

"The 1600-ton cyanide plant of the Gold King Mining Company at Picacho, Cal., narrowly escaped destruction last Saturday (September 12,) when the danger whistle was sounded, and all men employed in the mill ran for their lives, expecting that two great eighty horse-power boilers would explode. A letter received in this city from one of the owners of the mine says that a careless or incompetent fireman had allowed the boilers to become dry. He was on the point of turning cold water into them and surely would have caused an explosion, when one of the millmen stopped him, and by putting out the fires, saved the boilers and the works."

At the Yellow Aster.

At the close of last week the Yellow Aster mining company had 120 men at work at its mines at Randsburg, California. The labor strike is, therefore, a matter of ancient history. This week the company has had at work all the men that could be conveniently employed. When both stamp mills are again crushing ore the company expects to have as many men at work as it had before the labor strike took place.

Rosamond Camp.

The following items are from the Antelope Valley Gazette, of Lancaster, Los Angeles county, California:

The Milwaukee Golden Gate Mining Co. have run twenty-five tons of ore at the Hamilton mill. Mr. Gerblich says he has orders to start the mine again.

Geo. Steerer has struck a small vein of pay ore on the Gold King claim.

The gypsum works are shipping a carload of plaster every day now, and they expect to increase this amount of output.

CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINES

Some Interesting Details of this Great Cyaniding Property in Southern California

On another page in this issue there is printed a letter written by Mr. Allan J. Smith, addressed to the stockholders of the California King Gold Mines Company, whose properties are at Picacho, San Diego county, California. Mr. Smith is a stockholder in the company, a large stockholder, in fact. He takes, in his letter, strong exception to the way in which the property of the company has been, and is being, managed, going so far as to intimate that continuance of the present bad management will reduce the company to a condition of insolvency. As the names of the California King Company are, speaking of them as a desirable mining proposition, among the most valuable in this southwestern region, the following account of them makes very interesting reading:

Mining men, who have examined the California King gold mines at Picacho, who are familiar with the formation of the district in which they are situated, and with the immense size of the ore bodies, of a fairly uniform grade, and all milling view them as being equal in value to the great Treadwell mines in Alaska, and of the Homestake mine, in South Dakota. The dry-crushing mill has a capacity of 1200 tons per day. The tankage capacity is not equal to that of the mill, owing to the gold taking longer to percolate than was at first calculated upon. The mill is located on the bank of the Colorado river, about four and one-half miles from the mines. The mines and mill are connected by a railway, which is of a first class order, and well equipped with the best rolling stock.

The company has two general merchandise stores, one at the mines, and the other at the mill on the river. Both do a large and profitable business. They also have a good and commodious hotel on the banks of the Colorado River.

The company's property at the mines comprise twenty-seven mining claims, or about 420 acres of patented ground. It is unnecessary to fully describe the immensity of the great bodies of ore in this company's property. They have one large open cut, with a double track of rails running into it, and they

quarry everything in sight, and put it through the mill. They have a shaft down 100 feet from the bottom of this quarry, and large and extensive works opened up at the bottom of the shaft, including drifts, which are run in for hundreds of feet in all directions, and this is all in good pay ore. This part of the company's property is supposed to be the most extensive, as the mineral formation is at least 1200 feet wide, and the smallest width of pay value is 300 feet, as allowed by the most conservative experts, and so far the values have increased with depth.

Close by this great formation are the two great mines—Mars and Venus—which yielded such wealth in the early days of mining in California, and made Picacho so famous. These two mines themselves are capable of producing sufficient bullion to pay a handsome dividend on a good sized capital.

Then they have the old and reliable Apache mine, adjoining on the southwest the Venus. This mine has always been noted for its richness. The Mexicans used to pack the ore down to the river and work it in arrastras, and not only has it very high grade ore but an immensity of medium grade, which when averaged up, makes it a high grade product and much higher in value than the present owners ever calculated. This mine alone, when properly and practically opened up, can, it is affirmed, produce enough ore to keep the present tankage capacity running full blast for a long time to come.

Then comes the Goshen mine, formerly called the Colorado mine. This mine is at the south end of the company's property, and has every indication of being equal to anything the company owns. A large quantity of ore from this mine was worked in the old mill at the river in the early days, and yielded \$8 per ton by amalgamation, leaving over \$5 per ton in the tailings, principally in fine gold. These tailings were recently worked over by the cyanide process. There is sufficient ore in sight in this mine to keep a large-sized mill running for an indefinite period.

Then they have the Great Eastern-

California mine. Little work has been done on this mine, and but very little attention so far given to it. It consists of an immense body of porphyry, and will make another large quarrying proposition.

Besides these mines already mentioned, there are the North Belt, Rica Terra, Mina Rica and San George, and Old Mabel. All of these mines show up large bodies of pay ore.

The company commenced operations with the mill in January last, under the able management of Mr. E. C. Engelhardt, a cyanide expert. During the month of February, he passed through the mill and treated some 7000 tons of ore, which, according to the company's report, averaged \$3.71 per ton, with only 34 cents per ton escaping in the tailings, leaving an extraction of \$3.37, equal to over 90 per cent. of the values. The total clean-up was \$23,718.30.

The following month he worked 7651 tons, giving \$3.68 per ton, less, in tailings, 42 cents. The total recovered was \$25,062.

These first two months' runs were merely experimental, and went to demonstrate the great value of the company's property. There is no reason, in the opinion of many, why this great property has not been a dividend payer, and no doubt it would have been had not so many changes been made in the management for the so-called purpose of economy. Their able cyanide expert was replaced, and the result has been that, notwithstanding that the grade of ore has so improved as to exceed the expectations of the most sanguine, the returns have fallen off nearly one-half. The company appears to have been equally unfortunate in its general mining department, as it has not had a man, as yet, with sufficient mining experience to open up the great bodies of ore in a thoroughly practical way. This penny wise and pound foolish business has been the ruin of many a promising enterprise. It is to be hoped that the California King Gold Mines Company will see its errors before it is too late.

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From all reports, there is no reason why they cannot average the ore up to \$5 per ton, or even a higher value. They have now a tankage capacity of over 300 tons per day, or 9000 tons per month. Therefore only on \$5 ore and an extraction of 90 per cent. would give over \$40,000 gross per month, and which, after allowing \$1.50 per ton for all expenses, would leave \$26,500 per month, sufficient to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, and carry \$68,000 to reserve. The only reason that can be assigned for the failure to pay such a dividend is inefficient management.

There is also no good reason why the plant should not be increased to its full tankage capacity, the mines themselves justify it. If that were done, it would mean 1000 tons of ore a day, averaging \$5 per ton, a gross daily revenue of \$5,000, which, after allowing 10 per cent. for extraction and \$1.50 per ton for all other expenses, would leave net returns of \$90,000 per month, equal to a fraction of over 20 per cent. upon the capital stock of \$5,000,000.

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NEW VIEW OF YELLOW ASTER STAMP MILLS

Sept 26, 1903

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THE CALIFORNIA KING

Some Account of the Property and Plant of this Great Company, and of the Village of Picacho.

WRITTEN FOR THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW.

THE village of Picacho, San Diego county, California, has a population of about one thousand. It has for the last forty years been mainly supported from the dry placer mines in Picacho Basin, which have yielded a very large amount of gold, how many millions of dollars it would be difficult to determine. These dry placers consist of mesas and washes, and which have resulted from the continued washing and erosion of the great outcroppings of quartz almost everywhere visible in the Picacho Basin. Legend has it that many a pan of virgin ground has yielded as much as one hundred dollars, but it is quite possible that the intervening years have not tended to diminish the amount which the ground is said to have then yielded. One thing in the present day is, however, indisputable. It is that although these dry placers have been worked over and over during the last forty years the Mexicans continue to work them and to extract from them sufficient gold to provide for their wants.

Until recent years the village of Picacho was only reached by a burro trail, via Yuma, on the Arizona side of the Colorado River, some twenty-four miles distant. The river steamers made periodical calls at the landing on their trips up to and down from the Needles.

At the present time the California King Gold Mines Company has a railway from its mines at Picacho to its milling plant on the Colorado River, a distance of four and one-half miles. This company, of which some views of its property are here presented, is the largest, and, in all probability, the most important cyaniding mining proposition in all this southwestern region. The crushing capacity of the mill is 1000 tons daily, but the tankage capacity is yet insufficient, being only about the equivalent of 300 tons.

At the village is a school house with regular attendance eight months during the year. The village also rejoices in a good hotel, owned by the California King Gold Mines Company; hospital with physician's residence, a large general merchandise store, belonging to the company, stores belonging to others, residences of the company's officials, several private buildings, and saloons. All freight for the company and for others is brought by steamers, either up from Yuma, Arizona, or down from the Needles in California. Perishable goods are brought to Picacho from the landing by stage, which also brings in the daily mail. The trip by stage is made in five hours, there being a good road all the way.

One of the views here shown is that of the company's cyanide plant, standing on an eminence on the bank of the Colorado River. The plant was erected for straight cyaniding, and, as already stated, is one of the largest of its kind in this country. It is constructed in three units and according to recent tests made might be made available for 1200 tons per day of twenty-four hours. It has bin capacity for 2500 tons of ore, and ten cyanide tanks of 250 tons each, together with all the necessary solution tanks, zinc boxes, and bullion melting furnaces. There are also, in connection with the plant, the assay offices, blacksmith and repair shops, everything, in fact, essential to a plant of first-class character. Moreover, it is learned that eight additional cyanide tanks have been ordered, which, when installed, will bring the tankage capacity up to 600 tons per day.

Another view here shown is that of the entrance to the large open cut on the Dulcinea mine. In this the company has a double track of rails running through what is believed to be the largest body of ore yet discovered on its property. The view presented in the photograph herewith enclosed, shows the engine with its

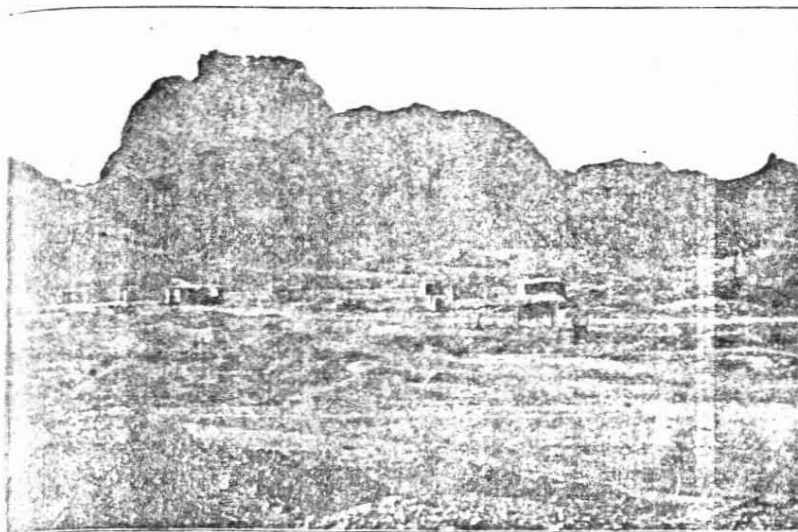
train of cars emerging from the loaded with ore for the mill. The cut commences on the Dulcinea claim, and the workings extend spread out on either side, taking the northwest corner of the Mina claim, and the south end of the N. Belt, and running directly ahead the old Mars mine. At the end of the cut there is a shaft 100 feet in diameter. The ore in this shaft is reported to have an average value of \$5 per ton. From the bottom of this shaft have been run, in all of which ore is found.

Within the last ten days some ore bodies have been uncovered concerning this new discovery the Arizona Sun, in its last issue, has given another illustration of being able to see into an ore body as far as a point can enter, and no further. The greatest gold nugget ever found in Australia, if not in the world, was found near the bottom of an abandoned shaft. The new ore body at Picacho was uncovered in the face of an old abandoned drift. It is said that when the property was operated by Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Guerra was his mine boss. Mr. Guerra being prosecuted in this district work done shows the correctness of his judgment. Had he been allowed to go fifty feet farther the history of the mines would have been different. In looking for the new ore body, Guerra sunk a shaft seventy feet deep and then drifted thirty feet. After a careful survey of the face of the present superintendent, Mr. Humphrey, decided to continue the Guerra drift, and the first face of the drift revealed the whereabouts of the ore body. The ore body in question is fifty feet wide and every pound of ore fifty feet is pay ore."

On the same subject the Yuma Sentinel in its issue of last week says: "The report reached here last week that an ore body had been uncovered at the California King, at Picacho. It is said that this was found in the face of a drift fired in the face of an abandoned

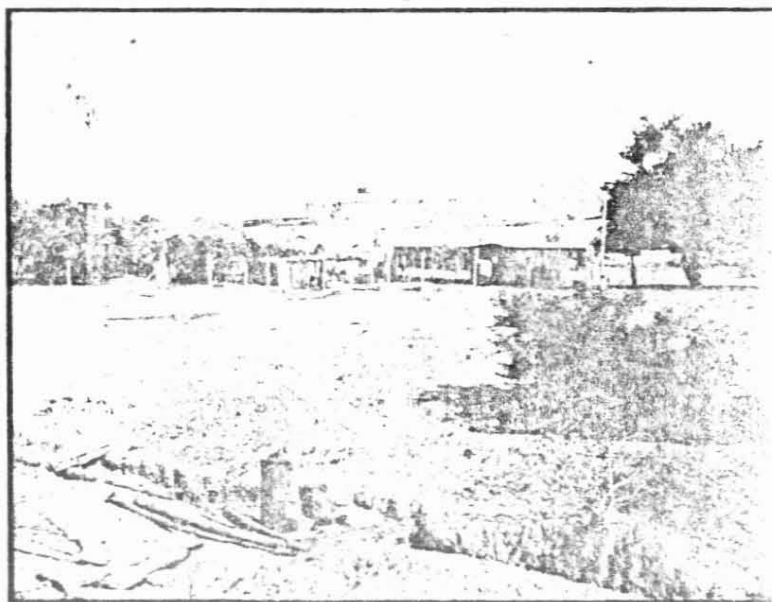
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that had been driven a number of years ago. The resumption of almost forgotten drift, has been found difficult to provide even that amount of ore. This fifty tankage, at present, is said to be but about 300 tons, and for some time it has been found difficult to provide even that amount of ore. This fifty



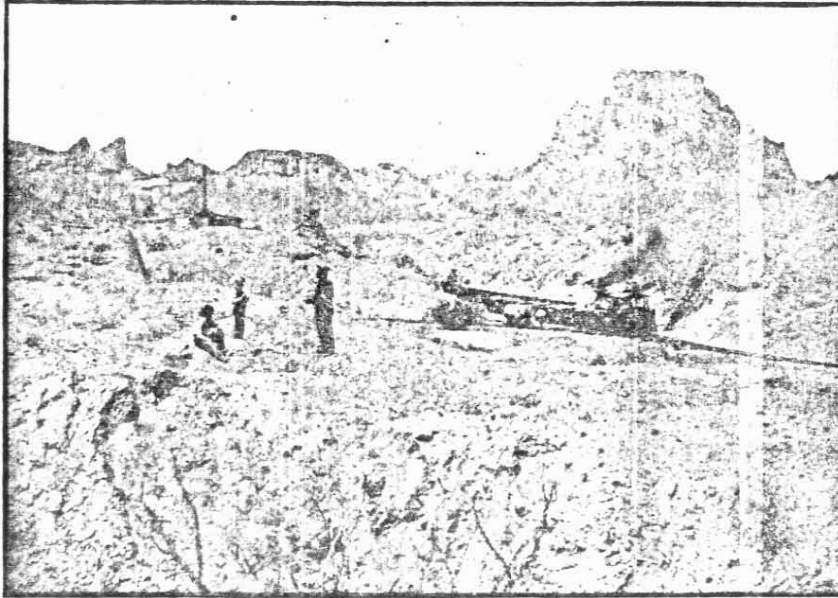
PICACHO PEAK, PICACHO DISTRICT.

that will supply sufficient ore foot ledge will easily supply twice that limit of unintermittent work to the tankage, and if worked to the limit of the mill capacity, if sufficient will add much to the prosperity of the side tankage be provided. The company, to Picacho and to Yuma."

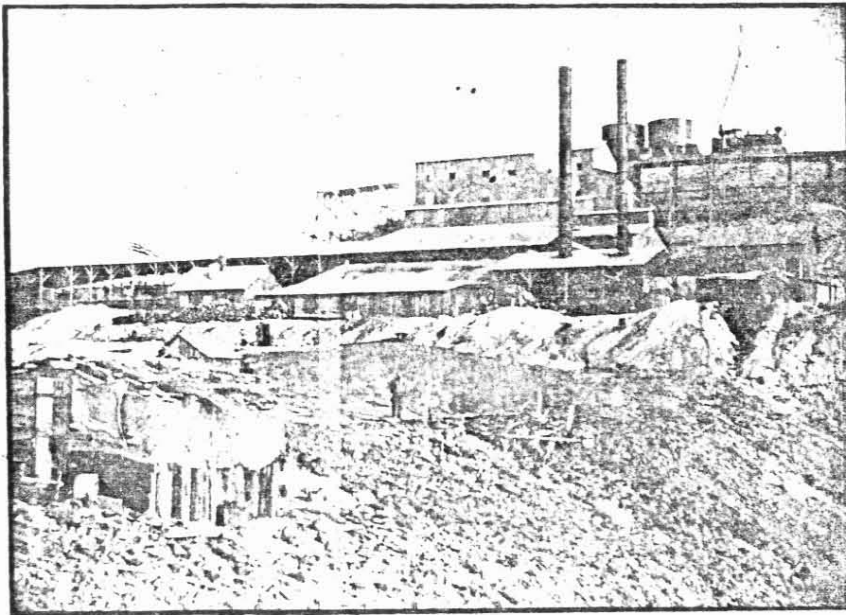


VIEW AT THE VILLAGE OF PICACHO.

SEP 26 1903



OPEN CUT IN THE DULCINEA, CALIFORNIA KING



CALIFORNIA KING MILL ON THE COLORADO RIVER

MOJAVE AND RED ROCK.

Good Mining Being Done In Both of These Districts.

(Special Correspondence.)

MOJAVE, Cal., October 5.

All mining business around Mojave is in a prosperous condition; every operator seems pleased with what he has, and the indications are generally better for something ahead.

The Karma Company has its 20-stamp mill building up, and is installing machinery and stamps, also cyanide plant. The mill building is one of the most substantial on the Desert, being all on concrete, and constructed of heavy well-seasoned timbers, and well braced. They will also have a concrete storage reservoir, which will hold four carloads of fuel oil, thus avoiding shut-downs for want of fuel, as is so often the case where there is storage for only one car. No money nor pains will be spared to make this mill a perfect one.

In the Red Rock mining district, about thirty miles northeast of Mojave, is a property which is known as the Flanico Fumes. This property was formerly known as the Granite King. It is being opened up by eastern capitalists at great expense, as everything has to be hauled by team thirty miles over a heavy road. They are erecting a mill building for fifty stamps, but owing to delay in getting machinery and lumber, and the high railway rates on fuel oil, they will start up but twenty stamps. The new camp, which is near the head of Jaw Bone Cañon, has a very substantial appearance, and is nicely laid out. The company has built an excellent wagon road up this cañon at a cost of \$7500, a job which Kern county has failed to tackle; it also failed to help, although it is of more use to the people in this part of the county than any piece of work which could have been done. I have heard people say, "What are these people putting all this money into this out of the way property for?" On taking the first look at the dumps almost any man would wonder, as the stuff looks like decomposed granite; but the practical mining man soon sees differently. The ore is a combination of mica schist, silica quartz and magnetic iron, and carries high values in free gold. The deposit lies between two porphyry dykes, 600 feet apart, and has been

RANDBURG CAMP

Active Operations are now Being Resumed all Along the Line. The Big Butte

Mining at Randburg, Southern California, has resumed the even tenor of its way, the camp is once more wreathing in smiles. There has never been trouble in the nature of personal animosity; the strikers remained orderly to some extent—undoubtedly the fact that naught but passive resistance was encountered. The large properties were closed down completely to wait until the clouds rolled in so there was nothing for the strikers to do but to sit down and wait, or emigrate. Some emigrated, some remained, and many of the latter wiser even if they be sadder men. Experience is very often a stern mentor, but the lesson taught is the long remembered.

Randburg is the largest gold camp in Southern California and while the cessation of mining operations during the last few months will cut down its production it is some consolation to the mine owners to know that

gold they have been prevented taking out has not run away; it will be there for them and will, in time, be produced. A view is here shown of what is known as the Big Butte mine, owned by the Butte Lode Mining Company, by all the stockholders of which are Los Angeles men. The Big Butte is one of the big mines of Randburg.

PALA MINES.

Amended Locations on these San Diego Properties.

Amended locations of mines indicate as a rule, that the properties have become very valuable and the locators desire the boundaries of the claims definitely established so that no future lawsuits may arise and consequent loss of profits. Three mines of the now famous Pala district have

sunk in to a depth of from eighty to 100 feet in four places, each 100 feet apart, showing high and even values for 400 feet across the ledge. This is one of the biggest and most promising properties in California. I think Mr. Martin, the manager, can congratulate himself on his success in obtaining this great property for his company.

R. W. JOHNSON.

Los Angeles, October 3, 1903.

HONOR TO YELLOW ASTER

The Yellow Aster Mining Company, Randsburg, Cal., has now a full force of men employed. Thirty-two more men were added this week, giving the company 200 in all; as many as were at work when the walking delegate, clothed in his robes of office (walking stick and cigar) appeared upon the Yellow Aster scene and ordered every mother's son to drop his pick and become a gentleman of leisure.

With its full force, the company is again in position to keep both of its stamp mills going. As a result of all this the ubiquitous walking delegate went off on a hunt for his hole, pulled the hole in after him, likewise his walking stick and cigar.

All honor to the Yellow Aster for the stiff, stubborn and manly fight it has made.

SWINDLERS AND "SUCKERS"

The story is, and there is no good reason to doubt its correctness, that a "sucker" is born into the world every minute. Perhaps it would be more correct to say, such was the story. In this present day the limit would seem to be enlarged, and that sixty "suckers" a minute, or, say one per second, is about the correct number that makes its debut on this "best of all possible worlds."

That, at all events, is the way that things are beginning to look to the man up a tree, which statement is confirmed in the publication of a work just issued by Mr. John Hill, Jr., member of the Chicago Board of Trade, entitled, "Gold Bricks of Speculation." In his work, Mr. Hill estimates that one hundred million dollars is about the sum that this highly-civilized American nation annually contributes to the "Get-Rich-Quick" and safe-investment swindlers. And Los Angeles is full to the over-flow height of a lot of such swindlers.

Suckers and swindlers are ugly, unpleasant words, but they are the only ones that fill the bill. Again, if there were no "suckers" there would be no swindlers, likewise, were there no swindlers there would be no "suckers;" the existence of the one depends upon the existence of the other; if the law took care of the swindlers the suckers might, in time, cease to propagate.

OCT 17 '03

OCT 24 '03

The Piute Mine.

The Bakersfield (Cal.) Californian says the Piute Mining Company's property is giving evidence that it is to be one of the best paying mines in the county. The ore that is now on the dump ready for milling runs anywhere from \$35 to \$300 per ton, and there is no end of the ore in sight. The company now has two tunnels in the mountain, one 460 feet, the other 363, and the ledge is increasing in width. It is proposed to erect a five-stamp mill on the property at an early day.

OCT 17 '03

SALINE VALLEY.

Los Angeles Parties Examining Copper Properties in that District.

The following is from the Independent of Independence, Inyo county, of October 2nd date:

"M. Jacoby of Los Angeles has an option for some time upon the Sanger and Mairs group of copper mines in Saline Valley. He has made several trips to the properties and examined them thoroughly. On Monday last in company with A. F. Hughes and J. P. McEwen of Los Angeles, he went in from Keeler to inspect the mines, returning to Independence yesterday. Dr. Hughes took the stage Wednesday night for Los Angeles. The gentlemen expressed themselves as being very well pleased with what they saw. There is no doubt but what there are immense deposits of copper in Saline valley, and the only drawbacks hitherto has been lack of means for developing them. It is quite a distance to a railroad and it will require considerable expenditure to put them in working condition."

OCT 24 '03

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, when in Los Angeles, a few days ago, made the very pleasing statement that the road between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City will be completed about January 1, 1905. The day will be a big day for the City of the Angels, likewise for the City of the Saints.

THE AMALIE DISTRICT.

Active Work in That Part of Kern County.

Mr. E. H. Mack, formerly of Los Angeles, who recently located some mining claims in the Amalie district, Kern county, California, sends the Los Angeles Mining Review the following notes about operations in that district:

The seat of activity in the Amalie district, Kern county, is in Horse canyon, near Caliente creek, the Gold Peak Mining Company being the

OCT 24 '03

SENATOR CLARK.

Re-elected President of the Twelfth National Irrigation Congress.

Forestry and Irrigation (Washington) in its October number has a portrait of Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, from a photograph recently taken of him in New York. In connection with it is a condensed sketch of the Senator's life, and which is as follows:

"Senator W. A. Clark, President of the Eleventh National Irrigation Congress and unanimously re-elected to the same position for the Twelfth Congress, has long been known as one of the most active men in the West. His interest in irrigation has extended over many years, and he has been prominently identified with the National Irrigation Congress from its beginning. He was born near Connellsville, Pennsylvania, on January 8, 1839. He was educated at the Laurel Hill Academy and later studied law at Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) University, but did not enter the legal profession. He taught school in Missouri, 1859-60, going to Colorado in 1862. He went to Montana in 1863, and since that time has been a merchant, banker, miner

in 1884. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated, being nominated later by the Democrats for United States Senator in 1890. He claimed election, but was denied seat, being seated in 1898, after another election. A contest ensued at Washington, but before investigation was concluded he resigned. He was then elected for the term 1901-1907."

heaviest producer. This company ships from ten to fifteen tons of ore per day to the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, San Francisco, and employs about thirty men. The ore is slotted at present from the mines to the base of the mountain, but more modern methods will soon be installed.

Mr. George Cummings, assayer of the Zenda mine, gives the information that active operations are to begin in a few days on their property, and a mill erected on Caliente Creek. A large lot of ore from the Zenda mine gave a return of \$18 per ton, mill test, in Los Angeles.

Mr. Parlow, of Placerville, Cal., has purchased a one-half interest in the Barbarosa group from Martin Erreart. Messrs. Parlow and Wettel have set a gang of men to work on the Barbarosa and will push development. A ton of ore shipped from this mine to the Selby works gave a return of \$102. Much gold visible to the naked eye is found in ore from this mine.

The Amalie plant is shut down at present pending settlement of ownership. This mine in the past has been recognized as one of the richest properties in the state.

A large amount of development work was done on the Caliente Company's property on Barosa Mountain this summer. This property is principally owned by Field & Sturtevant of Los Angeles.

Mr. Joseph Hart returned from the Indian Creek country and brought with him some of the finest copper ore ever found in Kern county.

The Cowboy mine, which created an excitement several years ago, is idle.

The Orabana mine on Barosa mountain, proved a failure. A large amount of money was spent on it by Mr. Dyas of Los Angeles, but as prospects decreased with depth he abandoned it and sold the land. The machinery and cabins are practically in ruins.

There is a number of smaller mines in operation and Horse canyon is booming with shots from one end to the other.

The Kern River Power Company also has helped to enliven this part of Kern county, heavy freight teams making daily trips from Caliente to Kernville, and the stage having more business than it can conveniently handle.

Amalie, Kern County, Cal., Oct. 19.

OCT 24 1903

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DALE DISTRICT.

The Supply and Capitola—Reduction Plant for the Ivanhoe.

Mr. C. B. Eaton of Dale, San Bernardino county, writes:

Work is being pushed at the supply mine, twenty-five men being employed. A like number is working at the Ivanhoe, and a road is now being built from the mine to Dale. The Ivanhoe people are also laying a water-pipe line and getting ready to erect a reduction plant.

In the Capitola the winze is being sunk to the 260 foot level.

There are now some seventy men working in this camp.

The labor-strike at Randsburg is where last year's snow is—melted away. It now transpires that one of the reasons, as alleged, why the miners went out on strike was that "they could not live upon \$3 a day in Randsburg." There can be no doubts about the correctness of that. If a labor-striker made ten times \$3 a day he could not, and would not, live upon it; the labor striker is one of the most fastidious of individuals, terrapin is none too good for him.

As at Randsburg, so also is it at Searchlight—the labor strike has fought its last fight, but nary a battle has it won. Things are now moving along at Searchlight as if there were no such being as the "walking delegate." That ubiquitous gentleman has, in the language of President Cleveland, been knocked into innocuous desuetude, crawled into his cave and pulled the cave down on top of himself. "Vale," Mr. W. Delegate.

NOTES FROM MANVEL.

Murder of George Simmons of Toltec Gem Mining Company.

Mr. A. Russell Crowell, our correspondent at Manvel, Cal., writing under date of October 19, about the murder last week of Mr. George Simmons, by Wm. L. Miller, says:

Mr. Simmons was manager and part owner of the Toltec Gem Mining Company's turquoise properties at Crescent, he has lived in this section about twelve years, coming here from Julian, and was a native of Texas. Miller is a old timer on the desert, owns considerable mining property, and was formerly foreman for Simmons. At the preliminary trial no evidence of any recent quarrel was introduced, there were many witnesses but only two were examined. District Attorney Sprecher submitted the case with an argument and Judge L. V. Root ordered him committed for trial for murder without bail. Sheriff Ralphs took him to San Bernardino on Friday.

Mr. Simmons was interred at Vanderbilt cemetery at his own request. All business houses were closed and a entire population of Manvel, Vanderbilt, Ivanpah, Crescent and many Searchlight were in attendance. He leaves a young wife and many relatives in this part of the state.

The Giant Ledge Gold and Copper company has employed Mr. T. L. Henderson to survey a route for an aerial roadway from the mine to the railroad at a point known as the 29-mile cut (29 miles from Blake.)

Mr. E. G. Greening and Capt. Lumis started a gang of miners for the 17-mile point today to commence assessment work on their claims there.

Mr. Milton Mundy and Mr. Woods of the Toltec Gem Co. are expected to arrive from New York on Tuesday's limited to arrange matters at Crescent Camp, where Mr. George Simmons formerly had charge.

Mr. Seymour Alf, who has the contract for grading fifteen miles of the Salt Lake railroad grade from the state line west, has his force on the ground and will have things well under way by the time that this reaches you. Two other contracts of fifteen miles each have been let and the graders are expected this week. Mr. C. R. Somner of Los Angeles, has charge of the engineering department of this division.

VANDERBILT DISTRICT.

The Gold Bronze to work over its Tailings.

(Special Correspondence.)

MANVEL, Cal., Oct. 13. The Gold Bronze Co., at Vanderbilt, will commence work on its tailings in a few days ago. Mr. H. Delano, the superintendent, has been there for several days, returning later to Los Angeles.

The Pacific Borax Co.'s road from Ivanpah Station to the big deposits near Ash Meadows, is progressing rapidly. The grade has been reduced to a width of eight feet and a contract has been let for a new style of electro-gasoline engine or motor, to take the place of the Best traction engine formerly used by this company. The grade is completed to a point opposite Sandy. Mr. Seymour Alf of Daggett, has the sub-contract for grading the new Salt Lake road, from the Nevada line to Kessler Springs. Some forty teams will start from Daggett for this place to commence work. 10-24-03

California King.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the California King Gold Mines Company was held at Yuma, Arizona, on Monday, October 12. There was a large attendance of stockholders, and over 85 per cent. of the capital stock was represented.

The meeting was harmonious, the old Board of Directors, with the exception of Mr. Towne, being elected. Colonel R. Bright was elected in Mr. Towne's place. Among stockholders present, was ex-United States Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

It is learned that the September returns from the mines amounted to over \$23,000 with from \$2000 to \$3000 in the slag. An average of 400 tons of ore is being treated daily at the company's plant.

Nevada Keystone Gold Bar.

There was received last Wednesday at the office of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company a gold bar which weighed a fraction less than 200 ounces and is worth about \$4000. It is from the company's mine near Sandy, Lincoln county, Nev. This is the second bar of gold the company has received from its mines this month, the other one came in on the 6th of this month and is worth nearly \$5000.

OCT 31 03

Los Angeles, October 31, 1903.

THINGS OF VALUE.

We have made an arrangement with Messrs Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, to furnish us copies of their "A. B. C. of Mining." This is a Hand book for prospectors, treating fully of exploratory and preparatory work, of the occurrence and associations of minerals, and of such other kindred matters as the man who has not already acquired knowledge of, should know of.

The work is compiled by Mr. Charles A. Bramble, D. L. S. It contains nearly 200 pages, bound in flexible cloth cover, and is of a size convenient for the pocket.

This work we will furnish to new yearly subscribers to this paper on the following terms: Mining Review for one year and one copy of "The A. B. C. of Mining," \$2.25. At that combination rate the work—the selling price of which is \$1—is being furnished for 25 cents.

Another work that subscribers to this paper are privileged to secure at a greatly reduced price, is Crowell's map of the desert mining regions, covering the Mojave, Amargosa and Nevada deserts and Death Valley. This map shows the proposed railways elevations, trails, roads, springs, wells, mines, mining camps and mining districts, never before published. The price of the map mounted on cloth, is \$4, but subscribers to the Los Angeles Mining Review can procure it for \$3.25. Those who are not yet subscribers to the Mining Review can procure the map and the paper for one year for \$4.25.

These are only two of many works of value that subscribers to the Los Angeles Mining Review can procure at prices lower than publication prices.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK

It is always possible to make a mine out of a prospect, provided that the prospect possesses inherent merit. To accomplish that requires money for development work.

The usual custom for procuring such money is to issue a prospectus describing the property, where situated, etc. Some of these prospectuses are amusing documents, but the word amusing

as here used requires an explanation. These prospectuses are amusing because of the many absurdly—exaggerated statements they contain; it might even be said of some of them that the statements contained in them are so amusing as to be discouraging; they promise so much that the reader naturally stops, thinks and says, "Oh, that is too good to be true!"

It might be well if some of these prospectus makers took a kindergarten course in mining.

But there are others besides these red-hot and otherwise florid prospectus-makers who are dangerous. There are men so unscrupulous that they do not hesitate to write letters for public consumption, and which are written for the express purpose of deceiving. Take for instance, the case of Mr. G. A. Lathrop, president of the Pomona (California) Bank, who is also president of the Julian Consolidated Mining Company, whose mine is in the Julian mining district, San Diego county, California. Suit has been brought in the courts against this company by the assignee of a party who claims to have had an option on the mine and who asserts that he has been unfairly dealt with, claiming damages in \$10,000. When the case was called in court Mr. Lathrop, president of the company, was cited as a witness. Some of that gentleman's letters about the mine were produced in evidence, and here is what is reported in the Los Angeles Times about what he had to say in connection with them.

"Did you tell Boswell, the mine superintendent, to flood the mine?, he was asked.

"This referred to the charge that Lathrop gave the 'double cross' to S. G. Lehmer, who had a forty-day option on the mine by keeping it full of water to prevent his parties finding out the real value."

"No, sir," said Lathrop.

"Why did you so write Judson, the expert, then?"

"Lathrop looked down, but made no reply."

"Then it was a falsehood?"

"Lathrop made some answer, but it was so low as to be inaudible."

"Why did you put it in the letter if it was not so?"

"Lathrop began a long, rambling explanation, something about Lehmer and Judson telling him the mine was worth more than the price asked. A sentence died in his mouth, and he said abruptly, "Just why I wrote it, I can't say. I wrote it."

"Is that your explanation why you said falsely that you ordered this mine flooded with water?"

"It is the only thing the mine could do, said Lathrop sullenly."

In the face of such acts is it any wonder that so many people view with suspicion everything connected with mining properties. Investors of large means may be depended upon to take care of themselves and keep themselves out of the jaws of the pikes; they are the small investors, the ones who can least afford to lose money, who find it difficult to distinguish between the sheep and the goats.

NOV 7 03

CALIFORNIA. 11-7-03

San Bernardino.

Needles Eye: Some of the mining men of San Bernardino have taken the initiative in the matter of booming the mining interests of the county and have formed an association. George M. Cooley has been appointed president, and John G. Campbell secretary. The immediate plan of the organization is to get samples of ores from as many of the mines and prospects of the county as is possible for exhibition purposes.

The Pinnore stamp mill at Johannesburg was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

Inyo.

The Independent states that work at the Reward mine is to be resumed and that the mill will be put at work. President Thompson, of Pasadena, is at the mine.

San Diego.

The thirtieth report of the Receiver of the Golden Cross mines shows that there was paid to the attorneys for the creditors of Colonel Isaac Trumbo, a former receiver, \$15,000, this being the second payment under the order of the court, made last June. The total disbursements were \$21,041.71. Of this, \$2198.85 was for labor. The estimated value of the cyanide plant at the clean-up of October 1, was \$9593.13.

Mr. J. F. Delgado of San Diego, owner of the pelagonite mines at Encinitas, is preparing to make a display at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

A double drum hoist has been ordered from Fairbanks, Morse & Co., for the California King Gold Mines, at Picacho.

DALE DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

More Mining Operations than ever Before. New Machinery Going in and Plants Contemplated

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IF the amount of work being done in a mining district is a criterion then Dale can claim a place well to the front in the ranks of the busy camps of California. Although we are handicapped by distance from railroads and the accompanying desert drawbacks—capital has at last thought well enough of the Dale district to take hold of several of the large properties here.

The Golden Seal Mining Company which has acquired the O. K. and

Lulu mines, has been for several months doing development work, running levels and crosscuts, winzes, etc., and is now ready to put down at once a main working shaft which will be

fully equipped with large hoisting plants. In connection with this there will be a 50-ton reduction plant erected, consisting of crushers, rolls and cyanide plant, to handle the whole output from the mine without any sorting. The pulp will be put over plates after passing through the cyanide plant. This property is one of the large properties of this district, and has a large amount of development work done on it; all of the openings

are in high grade ore. It is under the supervision of Mr. Cheatham formerly of the Good Hope Mine.

The Ivanhoe Mining Co., (Mr. F. A. Reed, manager, has bought the Ivanhoe mine, formerly owned by Mr. J. J. Ellerman, and has a large force of men at work, building about two miles of road from Dale to the mine. It has a 30-ton combined crusher and roll plant ordered and is only waiting for the road to be finished to immediately install it. This will give

the company a complete plant,—crushers, rolls and cyanide plants, and plates to finish—catching the coarse gold after going through the cyanide plant. This company will put in its

own pumping plant shortly, taking water in the meantime from the Brooklyn Mining Company's pipe line and forcing it to the Ivanhoe mine, an additional raise of 500 feet. They have already installed their tanks, pipe line and pump to do this work. They have a force of twenty to twenty-five men at work.

The work done on this property since Mr. Reed has had it, goes to prove that it is only necessary to do

work on the ledges of this district to prove their worth, which in every case have shown up the good grade of our ores and the immensity of the ore bodies.

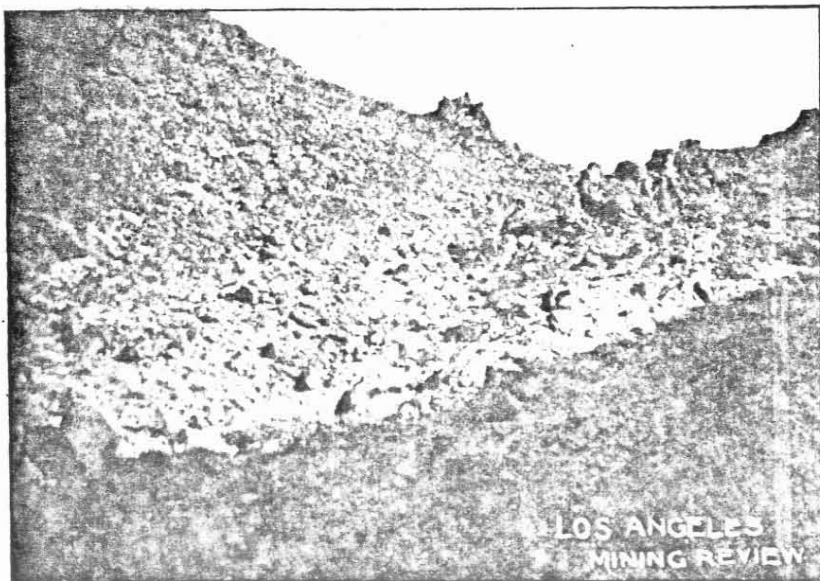
The Co-operative Mining Co., (Mr. B. Tatavian manager) has been working twenty-five men for several months on the Supply Mine which it owns and has shown up some large bodies of ore of a very satisfactory grade. The company is now putting in a 70-ton plant, including rolls, crushers, cyanide and plates to handle the output.

The Old Virginia Dale mine (four claims) the oldest location in the district has changed ownership and is now in the hands of parties who are going to immediately open it up in shipshape manner.

There are forty-five openings on this property and all show a good grade of ore. Had our district had the advantages that existed at the Stonewall mine in the Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego county, Governor Waterman would not have let it go to take up the latter mine in the 80's. It is again in the hands of parties who are able to rehabilitate it and make it one of the gold bullion producers of California.

Messrs. Childs & Co., of Los Angeles have bonded some prospects and will put a force of miners at work opening them up. Messrs. Sommers and Bar are steadily developing their Giant group, having a crosscut tunnel over 125 feet on the Giant, showing a large body of magnetite carrying copper, gold and silver, alloys which show values of upwards of \$100 per ton. The tunnel has not reached the east wall yet so they do not know the width of their ore body, but are steadily pushing it as fast as power and steel can do it. This property and the Capitola group are two of the immense ledges of magnetite and hematite iron ore, which carry big values of gold. They are parallel ledges, about two miles apart.

The Capitola is well known as one on which the strike of ore carrying gold to the almost unheard-of values of \$137,000 per ton, was made some time ago. Since that time there has been done on it to the extent of over 1800 lineal feet in winzes, etc.



LOS ANGELES
MINING REVIEW

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nels, drifts and crosscuts; showing a ledge of from twenty-four to 122 feet in width. Mr. John A. Mason, Mr. Fred W. Eaton and Dr. Nettie E. Hammond have just acquired collectively a half interest in this property, the remaining half still being in the locator, Mr. Chas. B. Eaton and his wife, Mrs. Hattie Eaton.

The Brooklyn Mining Co., has sold a half interest in its pumping plant and pipe line to the Golden Seal (O.

K.) Mining Co., and will enlarge it to meet additional demands on it. The Brooklyn company has a 3-stamp mill and cyanide plant at the Brooklyn mine and will very shortly increase the capacity of its reduction works by the addition of crushers and rolls, it being now conceded that this is the best way of reducing the ores of this district. Messrs. Jos. Ganchon and John Castaing owners of the Bon-Ton are now at work doing a large amount of work in this mine.

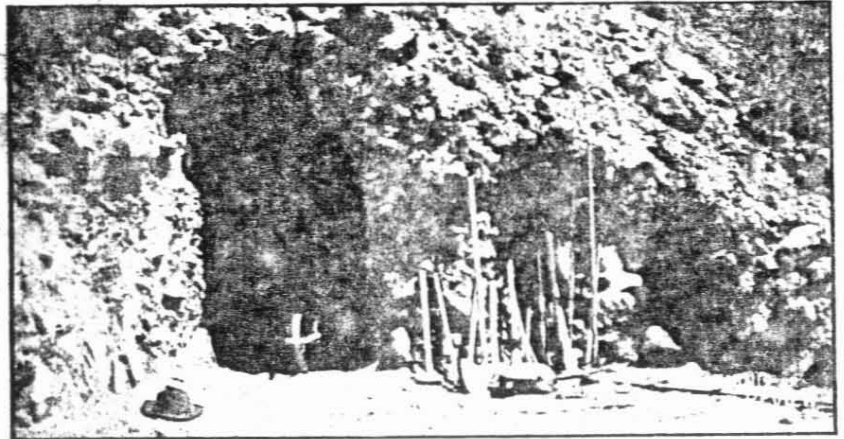
The Brooklyn Mining Co., and the Ivanhoe Mining Co., are now at work putting in a telephone line to Amboy on the Santa Fe railroad which will connect with Amboy the Brooklyn, Los Angeles, O. K., Ivanhoe, and Supply mines; the Brooklyn mill and town of Dale. The line is nearly completed and then we will be in communication with the outside world.

In the whole history of the Dale district there has been at no time the amount of work being done that there is now doing, and the prospects are that the Dale district will materially increase the gold output of Southern California.

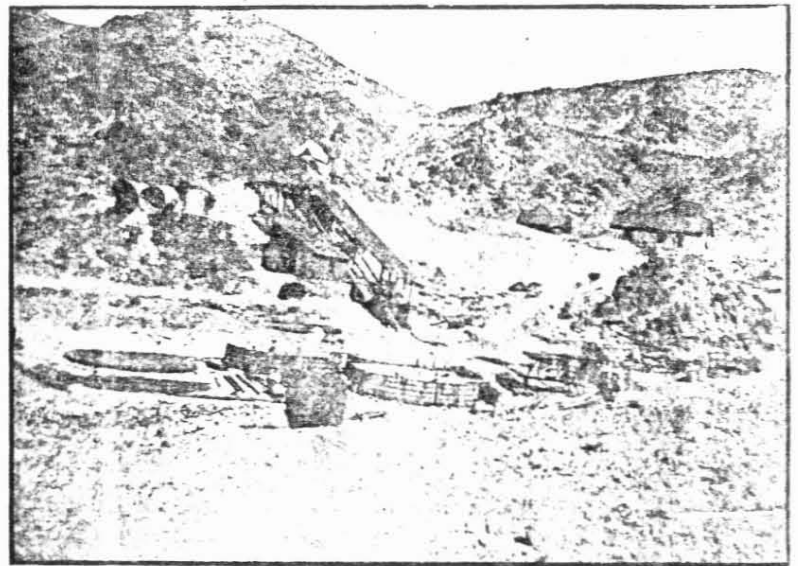
There are many mining properties in this district that are in all probability just as good as these here spoken of, notably among which are Ingersoll, White Star, Carlyle, Esford, Success, Star King, Jean, Gota, Gold Range, Supply Extension, Johnson and the I. B. Reed properties, and many others. Parties who are qualified to judge of a camp unerringly say that they never saw one that has the showing of such good mineral and the conditions that go to make up a first class mining district as there are here and predict for it the largest camp in the Southwest.

CHAS. B. EATON.

Dale, Cal., November 16.



ENTRANCE OF TUNNEL, CAPITOLA MINE



MILL AND TANKS, SUPPLY MINE, DALE DISTRICT



AT THE O. K. MINE, DALE, CALIFORNIA

DEC 12 1903

VOL. XIV, No. 24. (3)

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

RAND DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA**Surveying for Patents on the War Eagle. Borax Works Resume Operations.**

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. A. T. Stewart of the War Eagle, was up from Los Angeles recently, making arrangements to get patents on some of the claims of that group. Mr. Stewart informs me that active development work will begin as soon as he gets a clear title to the property.

Most of the assessment work on properties here has been done for this year; yet it is quite possible that there will be a few claims "jumped" on New Year's day.

The Angelus Mining Co., operating at Fremont's Peak, sixteen miles east of here, has struck water at 100 feet. This property is a gravel bench and will be worked on the "terrace" system. There is said to be millions of tons of gravel in sight. I am informed by practical miners who have visited the property, that the gravel carries enough platinum to pay the cost of operating.

Atkinson Bros., operating in Springer district, have eighteen men at work. A recent milling of sixteen tons of ore netted the owners \$1000.

There is practically "nothing doing" at the nitre fields, fifty miles east of here.

It is said that the Borax Works at Furnace Creek, Death Valley, have begun operations for this season.

A shaft is being sunk on the Success in hopes of catching the Yellow Aster ledge, which is said to dip under some of the properties in that neighborhood.

The new mill at the Millspaugh Mining & Milling Company's property near Darwin, is nearing completion.

There are six men at work on the Butte Lode, in this camp. They are having a milling this week.

The new mill for the Flamio-flume Mining Co., in Jaw Bone Canyon, has been completed. The road built from the Keeler stage road to the property is said to be as good as any in the country.

The Antimony property at Black Mountain, is being developed.

Our people are in hopes that the Southern Pacific railroad people will

soon build a branch in here from Mojave, and thus tap the section where the mines are so low grade as not to pay to work under present conditions. With railroad lines anxious to extend through the outlying districts where millions of dollars of low-grade smelting ore await the coming of cheaper transportation, many poor prospectors would be able to work or dispose of their properties at fair prices. As it is, they only do enough work to hold the claims, leaving the ore on the dump.

Three tons of ore milled from the Minnehaha this week netted Johnson and Jensen \$142 per ton.

It is reported that the tunnel which is being driven on the Consolidated Mines property to tap the Yellow Aster ledge, is in 400 feet and that cross-cutting is in progress.

RAND.

Randsburg, Cal., Dec. 9, 1903.

CALIFORNIA.**San Diego County.**

It is announced that beginning with the new year the Golden Cross mines at Hedges, which have been in the hands of a receiver for a long time, will be turned over to the owners, when mining will be resumed on a large scale.

Mr. Charles W. Pauly, Receiver for the Free Gold Mining company (Golden Cross mines), has filed his 71st report with the superior court, San Diego. He shows that the total receipts were \$11,560.95 inclusive of a cyanide clean-up in October. The disbursements, as shown by the Receiver were \$15,159.

The following is from the San Diego Union: "L. W. Morgan, vice president and manager of the National Smelting and Refining company, which owns the smelter now building in the southeastern part of the city, has returned from his eastern trip, and is prepared to go ahead with the proposition. Two more furnaces will be put in and the remaining machinery needed for the plant will be purchased and installed at once, or just as soon as it can be delivered here from Denver, where the whole is being made."

Will Not Increase, at Present.

In response to a request from the Los Angeles Mining Review to know whether there was any foundation for the rumor that the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company was going to add 100 stamps to its present milling capacity of 120 stamps, Mr. John Singleton, president of the company, writes, saying:

"There is nothing in the report. We would, however, like to have another 100 stamps in operation, as we have an abundance of ore to supply, but just at present we have no idea of adding that number of stamps to the present plant." 12-12-03 (11)

Colorado Iron Works Win.

In the suit brought by the Colorado Iron Works, of Denver, against the California King Gold Mines Company.

to recover a balance due of \$40,000, the jury brought in a verdict last Wednesday in favor of the plaintiff.

The case has been on trial before Judge M. T. Allen in the Superior Court of Los Angeles, during the last five weeks, stubbornly contested on both sides. The issues involved were as follows:

The Colorado Iron Works brought suit against the California King Gold Mines company to collect a balance claimed to be due on the contract price of a crushing and cyanide plant erected by the Colorado Iron Works for the defendant at Pichaco, California, above Yuma, on the Colorado river. The contract price was \$150,000, on which only \$110,000 had been paid.

The California King Company claimed that the Colorado company had not completed its contract, that the capacity of the mill was not up to the guaranty of 1000 tons per day, that the workmanship was poor, and that there has been delay in the work. The defendant claimed that it should not pay the balance of the contract price and in addition claimed \$100,000 damages.

It is possible that an appeal may be taken to the State Supreme Court.

12-12-03

TEMESCAL TIN MINES

They Are Going to Be Re-Opened by the American Tin Mining Company

A REPORT to the Los Angeles Mining Review states that the tin mines, near Temescal, Riverside county, California, are going to be reopened and operated by the American Tin Mine Company. The work of re-opening has, as a matter of fact, already begun, cleaning out the old shafts and tunnels.

These Temescal tin properties are very interesting, notwithstanding that they have been disappointing, so far as satisfactory financial results are concerned. The San Jacinto Estate, Limited, an English concern, acquired possession of them in 1890 and expended a large amount of money on them, but due, in some measure, to extravagant management, the company closed the mines in September, 1892, and from that time to the present they have remained idle. That there was tin there is verified by the shipping records which show shipments of nearly 270,000 pounds of tin. It is therefore quite possible that the American Tin Mining Company which is now about to re-open the mines may succeed in demonstrating that the tin ore deposits of Temescal may be profitably worked.

In Leslie's Weekly of November 12, 1903, there is an interesting article on tin mines, by Mr. John Mathews, in which he speaks of the Temescal tin mines and of those of the Santa Ana Tin Mining Company, in Orange county, Southern California, and which, in part, is as follows:

The discovery of tin mines anywhere on the North American continent is of more importance than the finding of even a rich new gold field. There are three reasons for this. In the first place, tin is one of the rarest of the common metals; second, no tin is produced now in North America, the United States being entirely dependent on foreign countries for it; and the third reason is that the uses of and the demand for tin are rapidly increasing all over the world.

In 1875 the world's product of this metal amounted to 40,000 tons. Now nearly twice as much is used. In the face of this growing demand some of the richest tin mines in the world are becoming depleted; and, although it has been positively known for 2,350 years, and is probably the metal with which more people are familiar than any other, there is undoubtedly no substance which is encountered so frequently in every-day life about which so little is really known, as this same tin. And this fact makes the recent discovery of the metal in large quantities in Southern California, and its development there, of unusual interest and importance.

In my own mind I have always associated tin with the famous mines of Cornwall, England. These mines are very interesting to me because they are centuries old, and because the underground work has been carried so far that the tunnels extend for miles, it is said, out under the sea. And the "Cousin Jacks" (the American miners' name for the Cornishmen), as they work day and night in the submarine darkness, constantly hear the roar and tumble of the ocean waves overhead. Three times the sea has broken through, and has threatened the lives of the men and to destroy the mines. The miners, following a particularly rich streak of ore extending above their tunnels, have in their eagerness gone too far, and have broken through the crust that keeps out the sea. But, fortunately, this crust is of extremely hard rock, not easily caved or washed, so that the leaks have thus far been speedily repaired. But miners say that the time must come before long when the work under the ocean at Cornwall must cease, because the danger is constantly becoming greater.

These new tin mines of California, which were discovered only two years ago, and about which little has been said, are not many miles from the Pacific Ocean, but it will be scores of years, if ever, before the land deposits are exhausted. For tin has never been known to exist in small quantities. Wherever it has been found the deposits have been always very extensive, and its origin and formation are peculiar. There is a mystery about the source of all metals, but most of them, I believe, are thought to be the product of the heat of great disturbances in the earth's crust. And scientists say that tin,

also, is the result of heat, and that it was distributed through the rock in which it occurs by the filtration of tin fumes. In other words, the fumes containing the elements of tin were forced from beneath during great disturbances, and these fumes found their way into the rock, particularly that which was most porous, and united chemically with the elements of the rock or other substance to produce what are called tin crystals. And the tin crystals contain the metal, tin.

The tin area of Southern California covers a belt of about 900 square miles. The recent discoveries here were made among the low mountains in Orange county, in what is known as Trabuco Canyon, twelve miles from the town of El Toro, which has only one other claim to fame, and that is as the postoffice of Madam Modjeska. These mountains are from 1000 to 4200 feet high, and are mostly covered with grass, shrubs, live-oaks, a dense underbrush, and patches of the great, awkward cactus plants which mark the close vicinity of the desert. Frequently on the sides of the mountains and in the canyons are jutting ledges of rock which from their hard surface and reddish color give evidence of mineral. Yet the whole substance of these mountains is mineral-bearing rock, the surface earth which supports the vegetation being at the most only a few feet deep. And over an area which belongs to the Santa Ana Tin Mining Company, six miles long and two miles wide, 7040 acres, there is

no rock which does not contain some tin; for the tin fumes in the formative period seemed to have permeated everywhere.

For many years prospectors had been over this ground looking for gold. They dug "prospect holes" in the surface and drove "prospect" tunnels into the mountain sides. The samples of rock which they sent to assayers contained the "precious metal," but it was not "free;" it required a chemical process for extraction from the ore, and the prospectors abandoned it. None of them appreciated the presence of the immense deposits of tin which the hills contained. The true value of the deposits was not known until Mr. J. A. Comer, who is prominent in the mining world for his discovery of the great borax beds of Ventura, California, became interested in the Trabuco Canyon, and was the first to discover the tin values. He formed a company which developed the property, digging several tunnels, sinking shafts, and building the stamp mill which is now working on the ores.

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The presence of tin would never be detected by the "tenderfoot." The metal is concealed in the form of a blackish substance, and is found in clay slate, the same rock in which it occurs in Cornwall, England. This rock to the eye is unattractive, of a dirty, brownish color; but it has at the surface one peculiarity. It is covered in many places by a capping, as it were, of iron ore. This capping the Cornishmen call the "iron hat;" and they have a couplet which says, "Look for that little iron hat: you're sure to find your tin in that" —or words to that effect.

An unusual feature of the tin ore as it is found in Southern California is the presence everywhere of tellurium, which is a form of gold. In certain veins assays have been made which show that there is \$434 in gold in every ton of ore, which contains also more than \$5 in tin. The tunnel in the mountain side nearest the mill extends through a body of ore which averages, according to assay, more than \$10 to the ton in gold with varying values of tin.

The richest tin bodies are not found in ledges, as gold usually occurs, but are in great buried columns, almost vertical, the values increasing with depth from the very nature of the tin's formation; for the density of the tin fumes in the formative period necessarily grew less as the fumes neared the surface, being farther from the source. A shaft which is 150 feet deep at the Santa Ana tin mines shows this. At the surface of the ground there was found only about an ounce of tin to the ton of rock, but the relative quantity of the metal increased as the shaft was lowered until each ton of ore at the bottom of the shaft now contains twelve pounds of tin.

The development of these large deposits in California may have a considerable effect on the tin market of the world. The industry is controlled now, I am told, by the "tin trust," which bought and closed down the Temescal tin mines in Riverside county, California, which were opened sev-

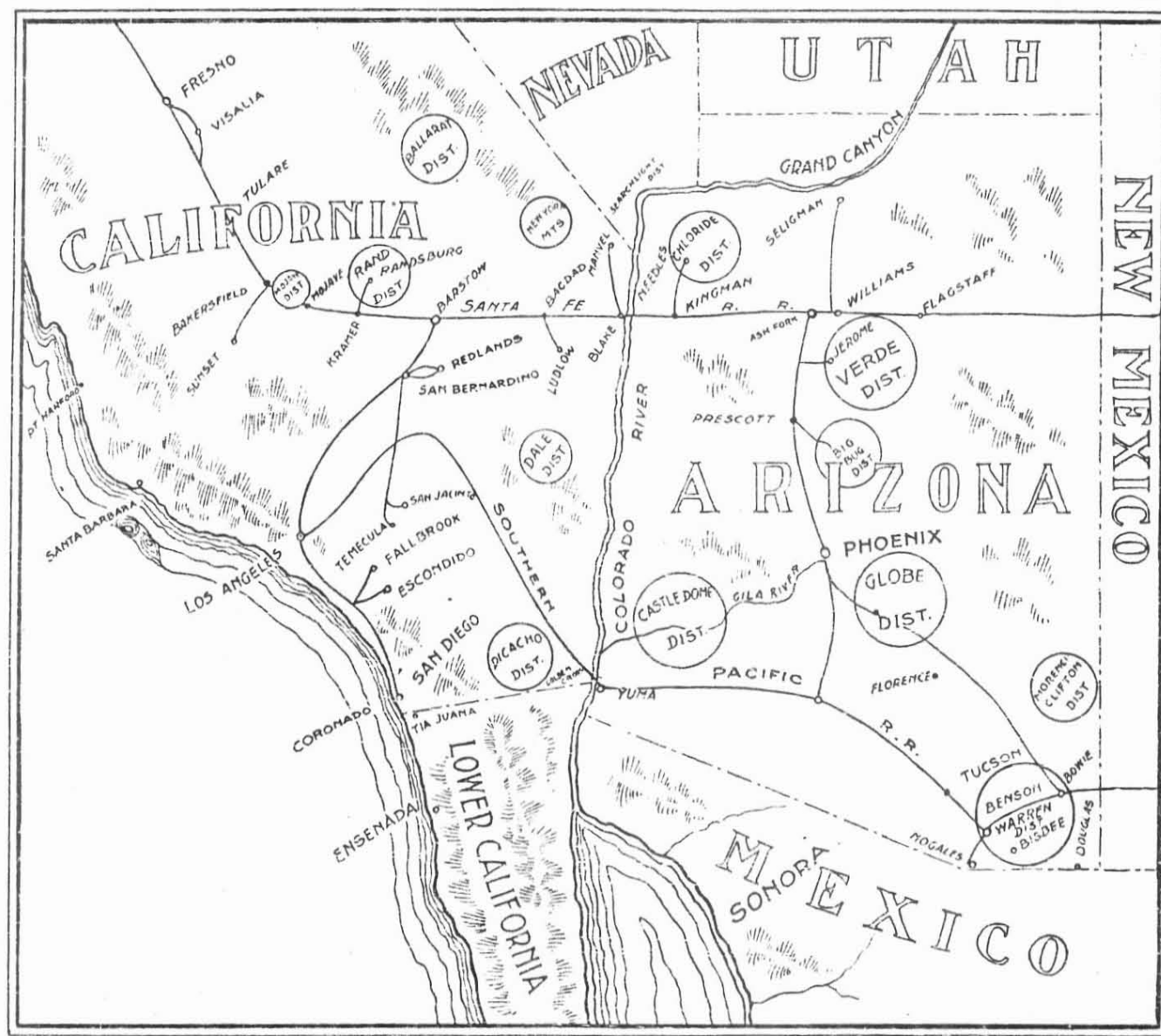
eral years ago, the "trust" seeking to suppress the production of the metal in the United States. These Temescal mines are six miles from the Santa Ana mines. It is said that the "tin trust," controlling all the tin mines of the Old World, obtains every year from the sale of the metal in America a net profit of ten million dollars. This the "trust" is able to do because America produces no tin itself. The only producing tin mines in the New World are in Bolivia. Deposits of the metal have been found also in Durango, Mexico, being in the same general area, evidently, as the Orange County mines. The Bolivia mines produce, according to the figures given in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 5000 tons a year; while by far the largest product comes from Malacca and the surrounding islands, known as the Straits Settlements. The same authority gives the present annual yield of these mines as 46,000 tons; and these are the mines which are beginning to show signs of exhaustion. The Dutch East Indies yield 14,000 tons of tin annually; Australia produces 5000 tons, and that is the amount also mined in Cornwall, England. The geological formation of the Cornwall, the Bolivia, and the Santa Ana (Cal.) mines is identical, but the deposits in the latter seem to be richer than in either of the other two.

There is a most peculiar quality of this metal tin, that is not known in any other of the common metals, and this is what the metallurgists call its "cry." When a piece of the metal is bent, but not broken, the derangement of the molecules causes a characteristic sound. It is a sound that has even a plaintive note; and it is this resonant quality of tin that gives the tone to bells, for tin is an essential element of bell-metal. This "cry" of tin is heard, too, in the reverberant melody of the great pipe-organs. The "cry" of the metal varies with its quality, and the expert can determine the quality by the sound alone.

12-12-03
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Los Angeles Mining Review

NOV 12 1903



SKETCH MAP OF THE SOUTHWESTERN MINING REGION, ALL OF WHICH IS DIRECTLY COVERED BY THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW

The accompanying sketch map shows the territory embraced within the Southwest Mining Region, an area of 170,000 square miles. More mining properties are being opened in this territory than in any other region in this country, and, as

a consequence, more mining machinery, more supplies, more of everything necessary for the opening and developing of mines are required than are needed in other mining regions. The demand for machinery and supplies is constant and increasing.

The Los Angeles Mining Review directly covers all this great southwestern region; that is a fact that no one will attempt to dispute. In addition to that the Los Angeles Mining Review has a large circulation throughout the Eastern States, in Can-

ada, and also in the northern States of Mexico, and in Lower California. It is by many supposed that what is termed the southwest mining region is confined to Southern California. This is a mistaken notion, and in order to correct it this is what and how above map published.

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SEARCHLIGHT AND VANDERBILT.

(S) 12-19-03
The First is again all Right. Supplies for the Giant Ledge.

(Special Correspondence.)

MANVEL, Cal., Dec. 11, 1903.

Now that the labor-strike at Searchlight, Nevada, is practically over, trade conditions in that camp are improving every day, and winter supplies are being rapidly sent in. James Harland has fifty animals on the road hauling in supplies. George Rose has twenty-four animals hauling to the Giant Ledge camp in the New York Mountains in this (San Bernardino) county, and to the surveying and grading camps of the Salt Lake railroad.

Mr. Osborn's new discovery at Vanderbilt, owned by the Lynch-O'Mera Company, of Salt Lake and Tonopah, is looking fine. They are down thirty-two feet in a double-compartment shaft and the vein is holding its own in width and values. If it continues to hold its own for fifty feet more, the company will put on three shifts and commence to mine in earnest. This will, of necessity, have a tendency to open up the other mines in the old Vanderbilt camp.

A. R. C.

California King Mines.

The verdict rendered last week in the case of the Colorado Iron Works against the California King Gold Mines Company, printed in last week's number, recalls an article printed in this paper on September 12, last, on the California King gold mines, in which, as is now known, an injustice was seemingly done to Mr. R. K. Humphrey, manager of the property. One statement in the article might have been interpreted by the reader as a reflection upon Mr. Humphrey's capabilities as a mine manager and cyanide expert. Nothing of the kind was intended. Documents that we have since seen show that the directors of the company hold him in the highest esteem and were entirely satisfied with his work.

JULIAN DISTRICT.

(7) 12-19-03
Owens Mine Not Sold. Julian Consolidated. Gem Stones. Molybdenite.

(Special Correspondence.)

JULIAN, Cal., Dec. 15.

It was rumored in San Diego last week that the Owens mine in this district had been sold to Douglas, Lacy & Co., of New York. The news is premature; no sale has yet been made, although it is quite possible that one will be made of the property before very long.

The Owens is one of the old mines of this district, and has a splendid record as a producer. The main workings are at a depth of 450 feet. The size and value of the ledge at that depth indicate something better with further development.

The Julian Consolidated is doing considerable work on their High Peak and Helvetia properties. From the former they are keeping their 10-stamp mill at work, and on the latter they are sinking a 500-foot working shaft. In the past year they have opened a lot of new ground, and developed some fine ore bodies.

The Ready Relief, owned by the Bailey Bros., is being steadily worked with a small crew of men. They are at present running their 10-stamp mill on high grade rock.

Mr. Jacoby is working a small force on his Blue Hill property, and getting plenty of good ore.

Quite a little interest is being shown by the local prospectors in the gem stone deposits of this district. These deposits are very general over the district, and several varieties have been discovered and classified. The industry seems to be attracting some attention from abroad, and may prove to be one of importance.

A large molybdenum-bearing deposit has been discovered not far from Banner, but as yet not enough work has been done on it to determine its value.

A. B. HALL.

AUTOS TO HAUL BORAX.

(7) 12-19-03
An Automobile Train is now Being Constructed.

The following piece of interesting news is from the Times-Index of San Bernardino, California:

"A firm in the East is engaged in a work in the automobile line the outcome of which will be of importance to the far-off Death Valley of the borax region, where County Surveyor Cook is now engaged in building a road from Borate in this county. If the enterprise is successful, it will mean a revolutionizing not only of the methods of getting borax out from the hills, but also probably a radical change in transportation methods in various parts of the west, where there are large deposits of gold ore, assaying \$5 a ton, lying unavailable, because of the prohibitive cost of transportation."

"The work being done is the building of an automobile train of an engine and seven cars. It is designed to take the place and do the work of 1,200 mules and 240 drivers, saving \$100,000 annually. For its use a macadam road 100 miles long is now being built over the shifting sands through the Rocky pass and along the mountain sides in the borax valley. The engine is a moveable power plant for generating and furnishing electricity. It is fitted with two three-cylinder gasoline engines of 75 horse power each, which will run up to 300 revolutions. These operate on 100 kilowatt dynamos. This engine will run at the head of the train or cars and by means of a coupling tongue the current generated will be transmitted to the cars, each of which will be driven by two motors of its own. The cars, while driven independently, will be worked in train fashion, with the engine guiding. The train is designed to move at the rate of four and half miles an hour."

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MINE REPORTS.

The Nevada Keystone for the month of November, 1903.

The report of Mr. Carl Anderson, Superintendent of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company, Nevada, for the month of November, was received this week at the office of the company in Los Angeles, and from it the following extracts are made:

The most important development work was as follows: The 400 level was run a distance of 25 feet 6 inches north. The level showed ore all the way through, in places rather small, in other places widening to two feet of high grade ore.

The 470 level was run a distance north of 30 feet 10 inches, and is just getting ore. The face now shows 2½ feet of ore similar to the ore struck first on the 540 level, which assayed \$52.00 per ton.

The 540 level north, continues showing up excellently, and while there appear pinches in the ore chute yet the whole level, which was driven 43 feet 10 inches during November, and now is about 80 feet from the incline, may be considered one continuous ore chute. The face of the level is all in ore at least 3½ feet wide, which, judging from pannings, as assays are not out at this writing, will average \$80 per ton.

The 600 levels were started and run 15 feet north and 11 feet south, and show a continuous streak of ore about 6 inches wide. It is, however, only a question of short distance when this level will open up into ore similar to the 540 level.

The balance of the work done consists in raises, cross-cuts, etc., and prospecting promising ground.

The Ore Extraction account amounted to \$1,933.19. A total of 425.17 tons were extracted and hauled to the mill. Of this 9 per cent was extracted above Main Tunnel level, 55 per cent between 100 level and Main Tunnel, 13 per cent between 100 and 200 level and 16 per cent between 200 and 300 level, the balance from development work and prospecting. Of the 425.17 tons 201.12 tons were extracted from one slope, at a total cost of \$366.85, or \$1.82 per ton. A total of 1,731.7 tons of ore and wash was hoisted during the month of November, at a total cost of \$243.20, or 14 cents per ton.

The Mill Record shows a total of 443.17 tons milled of an average value of \$28.34, with a saving of 74 per cent, or \$20.95 per ton. The mill was run a total of 25 days 20 hours and 25 minutes.

The Financial report shows total disbursements for the month \$7165.33.

The Mine report shows a total of 391 feet 8 inches of work done, including sinking, incline and prospecting work.

Total value extracted in November \$5,284.47; cost of operation \$1,933.17; profit for the month, \$5,239.70.

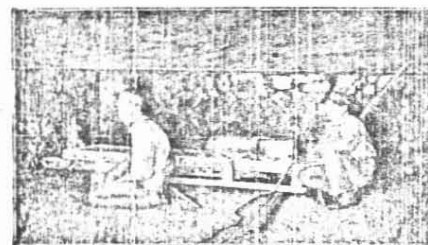
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NOTES FROM MANVEL.

Shipping Turquoise—Work on the Green Monster—Grading on Salt Lake Road.

[Special Correspondence.]

MANVEL, Cal., Dec. 19.

Mr. Oscar F. Greely, of the Trio Mining Company, will start work again on the Hillside, just outside of the town of Manvel, this week, and will continue to work the balance of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Riggs left town today for their silver-lead property at Silver Lake; another shipment of the "pure quill" can be expected shortly.

The Wood's turquoise property at West Crescent, is shipping gems regularly under the management of Mr. Milton Mundy, who has taken the place of the late Geo. Simmons.

The new claims at East Crescent are most of them looking well and renewed activity is expected there shortly.

Mr. Geo. W. Rose and a couple of miners left for the Desert King mine in Leaches Valley today, to do the annual assessment work. This is an excellent gold property that would have been heard of long ago, but for its inaccessibility.

Mr. L. D. Rich and son passed through here on Wednesday to do their annual assessment work on their copper property near the Green Monster. Superintendent F. O. Wilkinson, of the Green Monster, is working a gang of men on a one-hundred foot contract on that property. The Nevada Keystone, near Sandy, is working about sixty men and turning out bullion quite regularly. Mr. Carl Anderson is manager.

Grading on the Salt Lake railroad is progressing rapidly in this section. Mulligan Bros., the contractors, have completed about six miles from Kessler Springs summit east, and Seymour Alf has about the same amount finished from the State line west.

Mr. Riggs has started work on a ledge of marble near the old Slaughter House, more recently known as Smith-

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego.

The following items are from the Julian Miner:

It is reported that the old tailings from the Stonewall mine will be run over the plates of the mill, with the expectation of saving a profitable percentage of the gold which was lost by the operators who did not understand how to thoroughly extract the metal by mill and cyanide process.

A gallows is being erected at the hoisting works of the High Peak mine, and the machinery injured by the recent fire being put in good shape.

The rich strike recently made in the Ranchita mine at Banner, continues to hold out, and a crushing of fine ore will be ready for the mill in a few days.

Recently an ore chute was uncovered in the Little Giant mine at Boulder Creek, which is three and one-half feet in width, consisting of high-grade rock containing considerable sulphurets.

Dr. Meyers & Co. have about 100 tons of tin ore on the dump at Boulder Creek. Recently they sent a quantity of the ore to Denver to be assayed, which gave \$70 to the ton as a result.

The Ready Relief mill is still busy crushing ore from the Bailey Bros.' mines, and has been running about two weeks on ore that had accumulated on the dumps.

L. N. Bailey expects to start work in the Kentuck tunnel next week.

Kern.

Superintendent McMahon of the Butte, Randsburg, reports a very satisfactory cleanup at the Red Dog mill. Eighty-five tons of ore milled \$6400.

At the Queen Esther, Mojave, things are in first-class condition. There is a complete cyanide plant on the ground, with a capacity for handling 100 tons of ore a day. There are 2000 feet of underground works. The ore body will average from ten to fifteen feet in width, and the values are said to be close to \$9 a ton in gold and silver.

Inyo.

The Independent says the Reward mine has been closed down, nearly all of the men being discharged. A few men were kept to clean up the drifts and ore bins. It is said that the close-down is due to the fact that the present power facilities are totally inadequate. It will be necessary to provide more power before the mill can be run full time, and without this the mine cannot be properly worked.

The Elusive Peg-Leg.

The Daily Times-Index of San Bernardino, California, began in its issue of December 19, the publication of what it calls the "History of the Famous Peg-leg mine." The history will be given in instalments, and will, no doubt, make interesting reading for its subscribers.

Souvenir Edition.

The Tucson (Arizona) Post issued a "Souvenir Edition" on December 19. It is in magazine form, 36 pages, and is in every respect a credit to its management, and a good thing for the people of Tucson.

NEVADA KEYSTONE.

Another of its Big Gold Bricks Just Been Received.

There was received last Tuesday at the Los Angeles office of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company the gold brick from its mine at Sandy, Nevada, representing the run for the first half of the present month. The brick weighed 363.83 ounces and is worth \$6,915. It was from 200 tons of ore, showing an average value of \$34.07 gold per ton.

This shipment makes the total amount of bullion received from the mine this year about \$92,000. With the cleanup for the last half of this month, the total value of the year's bullion shipments will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

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